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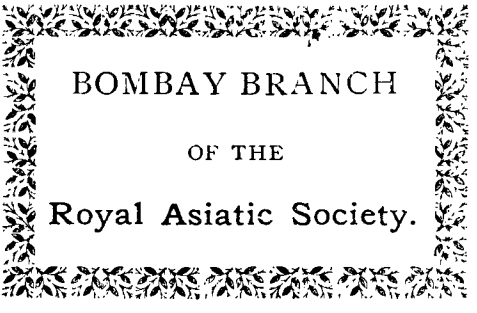

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REPORT

OF THE

NAGPORE EXHIBITION,

OF

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ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCE.

DECEMBER 1865.

NAGPORE:

PRINTED AT THE CENTRAL PROVINCES' PRINTING PRESS.

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No.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nagpore, the 15th June 1866.

SIR,

General. I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, a selection of papers regarding the Exhibition of products and manufactures held at Nagpore in December last. And I am also to offer such brief remarks as the subjects referred to in these papers seem to call for.

2. Mr. Temple desires that his remarks should be submitted to the Supreme Government under three heads, *viz* :—

I.—Preparations for the Exhibition.

II.—The Exhibition while open.

III.—The effect which the holding of such an Exhibition may have.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXHIBITION.

3. When the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council had been accorded to the holding of an Exhibition, the first step was to appoint a Central Committee. The members of such a Committee were nominated under the Presidentship of Mr. R. E. Egerton, Commissioner of Nagpore, who possessed valuable experience acquired at the Punjab Exhibition of 1863. The names of the gentlemen serving on this Committee, are given at page 2 of the selected papers; and it will be seen that its members were drawn from all classes of residents at Nagpore, European and Native, Official and Non-official, Civil and Military. When once this Committee was formed, all the arrangements for the Exhibition, small or great, were devised and discussed at its meetings, and carried out by its members. The Chief

Commissioner at all times gave his best advice and his fullest support to the Committee; but the burden of the Exhibition preparations fell on Mr. Egerton and his coadjutors, and to them the credit of any measure of success, which may have been attained, is mainly due.

4. The first matter which engaged the Committee's attention, was the selection of site. A considerable open space was required for the live-stock, and for the flowers, shrubs, and fountains which were to ornament the Exhibition grounds; while it was absolutely necessary that the Committee should have enough of covered space where the manufactures and machinery could be securely lodged and advantageously exhibited. If the necessary buildings had been built by the Committee, their cost would have been a heavy drain on the Exhibition funds; and it was a happy circumstance that Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Aiton, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Contractors, were able and willing to lend the Committee the greater part of the area, and several of the buildings belonging to the Nagpore Railway Terminus which were then under construction.

5. The area thus obtained for the purposes of the Exhibition, was about 20 acres. Its situation was most suitable; so suitable indeed, and even picturesque, as to deserve some few words of description.

6. The city of Nagpore, and the European station of Seetabuldee, are both seated on the left bank of the Nag Nuddee (Snake river), a small stream which flowing eastward out of the low outlying hills, offshoots of the Sautpoora range, empties itself into the Wynegunga. It debouches from the low flat-topped hills which form the out-works of the larger ranges close to the two artificial lakes of Ambajerree and Telinkerree. These lakes are formed by dams which bridle two broad valleys, stretching across from spur to spur. Their waters, carried in underground conduits, designed and carried out by the Mahrattas, supply, though imperfectly, the city of Nagpore with water. From these lakes, along the left bank

of the Nag, a road runs for two miles, until it reaches the Maharaj Bagh, a garden originally constructed by Bhonslah sovereigns at the instance of the British Resident; but of late years much altered and added to, and now with its water, its trees, its shrubs and its flowers, constituting one of the principal ornaments of the station. Northwards from the Maharaj Bagh and the river, stretches a slope on which stands the European town of Seetabuldee. A quarter of a mile further down the stream is the Native town of Seetabuldee, over which frowns the rock and fort of that name. This fort was garrisoned at the time of the Exhibition by a detachment of the same Regiment, Her Majesty's 1st Royals, which gave two companies to the force which defended the Seetabuldee hill, in the memorable days of 1817. At the foot of the scarped basaltic rocks which form the eastern face of the hill and fort, is a grassy glacis, four or five hundred yards broad, and on the level which forms part of this glacis is the Railway Terminus. Eastward from the Terminus is the Jooma lake, the waters of which extend for about half a mile to a massive masonry dam. At this dam are broad flights of steps, built by the last of the Bhonslah kings; on it is the main Boulevard of the city, and behind it lie the chief streets and squares of Nagpore. The city and the suburbs skirt the sides of the lake; but the dwellings are so hidden in the foliage of Tamarinds and Acacias, that, were it not for the smoke and an occasional white roof glistening among the trees, and for the hum of men, no one standing on the Seetabuldee hill and looking across the Jooma lake, could tell that a large city was stretched out beneath him.

7. The Railway terminus plot thus situated below the Fort and hills, and on the border of the Jooma lake, between the city of Nagpore and the town of Seetabuldee, was made over to the Committee as the site for the Exhibition. To the North West of this plot, beyond an over bridge, whereby the road crosses the Railway line, are two large fields fringed with groves of mangoes, which shade Temples built in the best style of Mahratta architecture. These fields, comprising an area of about forty acres,

were rented by the Committee, and formed a spacious encamping ground for the Native Visitors who came from the surrounding districts, and from remote corners of the Central Provinces. As the time for opening drew near, these fields were covered with Native encampments; Visitors of rank and wealth had tents, gaudy with colours and flags, with their horses and elephants picketed in lines. The lesser visitors, comprising the bulk of the landholders, had their carts and bullocks with little awnings spread from cart to cart. The encamping space was arranged in streets, and a sufficient space was allotted to the visitors who came from each district. When the Exhibition was open, this encamping ground was certainly not the least interesting object in the landscape which lay beneath the gaze of a spectator standing on the eastern ramparts of Seetabuldee Fort. The whole *coup-d'œil* was indeed curiously striking. The long stretching buildings gay with fluttering flags; the extensive enclosures alive with moving crowds; the adjoining plain, covered with Native tents and awnings of all shapes, white with canvass for acres on acres; the passing to and fro of equipages with all the glitter of oriental trappings; made up a scene such as never before had been beheld from the Seetabuldee Hill.

8. After the site was selected, the next subject for the Committee's consideration was the provision of funds. The Government of India had granted Rupees 20,000, (£2,000.) The Local Committees of districts and Municipalities close to Nagpore, granted, with the Chief Commissioner's permission, Rupees 30,000, (£3,000) more. Nearly Rupees 14,000, (£1,400) were the net income from the sale of tickets of admission. Rupees 21,000, (£2,100) were subscribed by individuals, either towards the general purposes of the Exhibition, or toward special prizes. And it is worthy of note that almost the whole was subscribed, in sums of various amounts by Natives of the several districts of the Central Provinces, who themselves came to visit the Exhibition. The Financial Statement which forms one of the selected papers attached to this letter, (page 13) may be abstracted thus;

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the Nagpore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of* 1865. CR.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Government Grant	20,000	0	0				By Cost of Structures &c... ...	50,825	7	2			
„ Donation for Prizes &c. from							„ Advertizements and Printing						
Local Funds &c.	53,063	0	0				charges	3,016	12	4			
„ Sale of Tickets	13,848	12	0				„ Prizes and Medals	21,200	4	3			
„ Fees on Sales	1,942	7	4				„ Public Amusements	7,000	0	0			
„ Amount realized by sale of Old							„ Charges General viz. Establishment, Contingencies, Compensation, Carriage &c.... ...	14,826	3	6			
Materials	12,544	7	11								96,898	11	3
				1,01,398	11	3	By Balance or surplus funds at the close.....				4,500	0	0
TOTAL RUPEES.....				1,01,398	11	3	TOTAL RUPEES.....				1,01,898	11	3
				(£10,139)							(£10,139)		

9. It may perhaps be thought that there should have been no balance in hand at the end of the Exhibition. But the Central Committee was anxious not to exceed its resources; and a large proportion of the subscriptions were not received until the Committee had formed all its plans, and carried most of them into execution. Some of the subscriptions were not received indeed until the Exhibition was almost open. On the other hand, looking to the difficulty of forecasting all the circumstances which arise in these undertakings, and of meeting all the unforeseen expenses that occur—all which tends to the exceeding of financial limits—it is satisfactory to note that there was no such excess:—but that on the contrary there was a surplus balance in hand at the close of operations.

10. Although the Statement given in the foregoing paragraph shows all the monies spent by the Committee; yet other considerable sums were spent by Local Committees and private contributions, in preparing and sending articles to the Exhibition. Inhabitants of the Central Provinces made specially for the Exhibition many valuable and interesting articles. As the Chairman of the Machinery Sub-Committee (page 3 of selections) observes, some Bombay firms interested themselves in the Exhibition so far as to send to Europe for machines and iron-work, specially for the Nagpore Exhibition. Then again the Governments of Bombay and Madras, made liberal grants of money and thus enabled the Committee's corresponding members at those two cities to send interesting collections of the products and manufactures of their respective Presidencies. The municipality and the residents of Nagpore, spent considerable sums in providing amusement for the visitors to their city; horse races, elephant races, camel races, chariot races, foot races, wrestling matches, fireworks and entertainments of all kinds, were provided by the municipal authorities, to show how fully the citizens of Nagpore appreciated the occasion of so large a concourse of visitors. The total amount of the expenditure occasioned by the Exhibition cannot be stated; but the fact that such expenditure occurred merits notice, inasmuch as it serves

to show that large numbers of people of different races and classes, did really take an interest in the success of the undertaking.

11. The measures which were adopted by the several Sub-Committees to prepare the Exhibition grounds and buildings, are fully described in the annexed papers. The report of the Chairman for the Sub-Committee for internal arrangements, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, is particularly clear and interesting. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to dwell here on the operations which were carried out by Sub-Committees. It will suffice to say that Col. Taylor's Sub-Committee for external arrangements provided stalls, pens, coops, food and water, for nearly 700 head of live stock, among which almost all the genera of domestic animals, were represented. This Sub-Committee also levelled broad-walks and roads; set up fountains; erected handsome gateways, and ornamented the whole grounds with evergreens, shrubs and flowers. Mr. Dangerfield's Sub-Committee, who had charge of the "Machinery" and the "Forest and Mineral Produce" Department, erected extensive sheds to receive the working models and smaller machines. Around on all sides were set up, and kept working, the steam engines, cotton presses, agricultural and other larger Machines. This Sub-Committee also fitted up one of the Railway buildings to receive all the varied contributions of mineral and forest products, which the districts of the Central Provinces had to show. The Sub-Committee for Raw produce, fitted up the lesser buildings allotted to them: classified and arranged the thousands of contributions that pertained to their Department. The Sub-Committee for internal arrangements had the heaviest duty of all,—they had to transform a long and lofty Engine shed with an interior quite bare into a hall which should be in keeping with handsome and elaborate articles which came within the category of manufactures and "works of art;" they had to group to the best advantage paintings, sculptures, carvings, glass, silver work, jewelry, cotton fabrics, shawls, embroideries. How this was done is described fully in Mr. Rivett-Carnac's report. But Mr. Temple would here record that in the

Department of Manufactures and Machinery, the European soldiers detached specially from the Royal Regiment, through the kindness of Colonel the Honorable C. D. Plunkett, were of the greatest use. Without the aid afforded by their strenuous manual labour, it would have been difficult, perhaps almost impossible, to have got everything ready in time. It may be remarked, further, that the general voice of the Exhibition visitors pronounced that the Sub-Committee for internal arrangements did its work exceedingly well, and that the hall of arts and manufactures, was throughout well ordered, and in some parts even beautiful.

12. The measures taken to attract contributions, were briefly these. Corresponding Agents were asked to forward articles from the principal cities of India. Usually the gentlemen who undertook the duty of correspondents, were well able to select the things most worthy of exhibition, which were produced or made in the Provinces they represented. The Committee had sometimes to make grants of money to such correspondents; but in most Provinces the undertaking found friends who were willing to send contributions without taxing the funds of the Exhibition. The names of these Corresponding Agents will be found at page 10 of the selected papers. All these gentlemen did good service to the Exhibition, and if Mr. Temple were to select the names of those who are most entitled to the thanks of this Administration, he would say that next after the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Oudh, the Nagpore Exhibition received most aid and encouragement from

Dr. Birdwood of Bombay.
Dr. Hunter of Madras.
Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Civil Service, of Berhampore.
Chevalier Jansen.
Dr. Bhow Dajee of Bombay.

Prize lists were printed and circulated to the several districts of the Central Provinces, and to corresponding agents in other Provinces. Lists of special prizes were also from time to time published. Branch Committees were formed in each district of

the Central Provinces, who sent in lists of the articles they hoped to contribute, when these lists were meagre, the Central Committee returned them with suggestions regarding other possible contributions. At this stage of the business the Chief Commissioner was able himself to give some aid to the Committee; for his knowledge of these Provinces gained in many tours, enabled him to amplify the lists of proposed contributions received from the less known parts of the Country. This arrangement by which each district sent its own collection of contributions, and the several branch Committees vied with each other, had its use. And it was observed at the time that the duty of preparing contributions for the Exhibition, made many a District Officer examine the resources of his district more carefully than he ever did before, and learn much concerning the people under his charge of which he was previously ignorant.

13. Before passing from the subject of preparation for the Exhibition, it may be well to note that invitations to visit Nagpore were sent to every district in the Central Provinces; to the adjoining Provinces of Berar and Khandeish; to the Native Princes of Indore, Bhopal, Rewah and Hyderabad. Few of the Native Chiefs beyond the Central Provinces, were able to accept the invitation; but almost every Native Chief in these Provinces accepted; and representatives of all the many races and tongues which compose the population of the Provinces, were at the Exhibition. Besides European visitors and exhibitors, from Bombay, Calcutta and Berar, there came many Parsees, some few learned Hindoos of the Concan; the people of Berar were also fairly represented. Among the races subject to this Administration, there were Ooriyas from Sumbulpore; Telingas from the Godavery; Bhorahs (Gujerathi Mussulmans) from Boorhanpore; Gonds from the Nerbudda; Shastrees and Pundits from Saugor; wild hill men from the Sautpooras. The ignorant tribes who dwell on the frontiers of Chutteesgurh, when they first heard of the Exhibition, thought it was a fresh device whereby the British Government intended to replenish its coffers; but even some of them attended after all. On the

whole about 30,000 people of different classes came in to Nagpore from the surrounding districts.

II. THE EXHIBITION WHILE OPEN.

14. Passing now to the subject of the Exhibition while open, I am to observe that the opening ceremony took place on the 26th December, the day appointed from the first. At the ceremony, the British Troops, and the principal Native Chiefs took part. The spectacle seemed to be much appreciated by the Native visitors. From the opening day, down to the end of the 3rd January, the last open day, the Exhibition ground and buildings were continuously crowded. Three and four thousand persons were frequently present together, and sometimes even as many as five and six thousand. It argues well for the respectability of these crowds, as well for the vigilance of the Police, and the management of the Committee, that out of all the valuable articles in the Exhibition, not a single one was stolen; and that there was no instance of disorderly conduct, and only one or two cases of pocket-picking.

15. The reports of the Juries which are annexed and also the reports by the Chairmen of Sub-Committees, advert to some of the articles most deserving of notice. But I am here to submit Mr. Temple's opinion very briefly on the several departments of the Exhibition, and to note those contributions which possessed particular merit, or attracted especial attention.

Department I.—Live Stock.

16. Beginning with Department I, the live stock; the five Elephants captured in the Belaspore jungles, a few months before the Exhibition, attracted crowds of visitors. Out of the five Elephants, one was a five year old calf, and three more were less than half grown. They were thoroughly tamed, and their shape and breed were much admired by Native critics. At the auction sale one of these little Elephants was sold for over 1,800 Rupees (£ 180) and the whole batch fetched about 7,000 Rupees (£ 700.)

17. Next to the Elephants the show of horned cattle attracted most visitors. The show was on the whole good: though not at all

better than was to be expected, considering the attention paid to cattle breeding in the Nagpore country. The Bulls and Bullocks indigenous to the Central Provinces, chiefly came from the Districts round Nagpore itself. They were all marked not for sale, being the favorite animals of the landholders who exhibited them. They were a well selected assortment, not large, nor showy, but good for speed and endurance, for build and for sinew. There was a fair show of foreign bulls also. Of these the Nellore Bulls from the Eastern Coast North of Madras, were the choicest. The Mysore Bulls, which had been bought by the several Local Committees for breeding purposes, were perhaps the most thoroughbred looking cattle, and in beauty of form they certainly excelled. The Bulls from the Government farm at Hissar, were animals of considerable stature; but they were not so handsome as the Mysore Bulls, nor were they so well formed for speed and endurance, as the best specimens of indigenous Nagpore cattle. The Bullocks which gained the first and second prizes, were very fine animals, they were bred in the Bhundara and Nimar districts.

18. The show of Buffaloes was small; and this circumstance was perhaps partly due to the fact that the best districts of the Central Provinces, for buffaloes, are remote from Nagpore. Still one or two of the buffaloes which took prizes were fine animals. The Jury noticed a curious circumstance about the Chutteesgurh buffaloe; viz. that the best breed came from the tracts where wild buffaloes abound, as wild bulls consort with the tame buffaloe cows which are driven into the jungles to graze. In the rice country of Chutteesgurh, buffaloes are largely used as plough cattle, so that it is of importance that the goodness of the breed should be maintained.

19. The show of Horses was inferior. These Provinces have not, for generations, owned any good breed of horses. In the Nerbudda valley districts, especially in the Mundla upland plateau, there is very good pasture land for horses: but the breed there is still very poor. In the Nagpore Province, there has not been, for many years, any general habit of horse

breeding. A well to do landholder in the Punjab, or the Ganges valley, keeps his two or three mares and takes a pride in their offspring; a well to do landholder in the Nagpore Provinces, cares only for his fast trotting bullocks: if he has a pony mare or two, he takes no interest in them and leaves them to foal when and how they can. Consequently there are few good mares in the Nagpore country, and the poorness of the show at the Exhibition only reflected the actual facts in the country around.

20. At the races held during the Exhibition week, there was scarcely a horse owned by a Native on the ground, though there were numbers of Native entries for the Elephant and Camel races, and for ringee (chariot) races. The regular *ringee* of Nagpore is a small light cart drawn by a pair of bullocks, it is shaped something like an American spider cart. Its wheels are narrow and high, and it has a small seat for one man who drives.

21. The show of Sheep was indifferent; whether regard be had to the wool, or to the size and weight of the animals exhibited. Here again the best districts for sheep are somewhat remote from Nagpore. Still the show ought to have been better than it was.

22. On the whole, Mr. Temple's opinion regarding the Live stock Department is that, the show was not so good as it ought to have been, though in this part of India, deficiency was in some respects inevitable. Still the general deficiency was greatly redeemed by the excellence of the *bovine* portion of the show.

Department II.—Machinery and Implements.

23. Passing now to the second Department, "Machinery and Implements" I am to note that this section of the Exhibition attracted more attention from the Native visitors than any other. Not only were most of the machines at work during some portion at least of each day; but skilled Natives and Europeans were employed to explain to visitors the properties and objects of each machine and model. A steam Engine was

constantly at work, turning a Platt's cotton gin. The speed with which this machine worked, and the excellence of the cotton it turned out, were generally admired. Next to this, the machine sent by Messrs. Sands of Bombay, for cutting, clipping and punching iron, attracted most attention. It was worked by European Soldiers. There were also some excellent machines at work, selected from the Nagpore Arsenal by Major Dangerfield Commissary of Ordnance. The agricultural machines for winnowing, threshing and sowing, were worked from time to time by bullock gear, and by hand. Some of these were contributed by private firms. The best were those sent by Her Majesty's Secretary of State from England. The Native visitors regarded these last named machines with wonder, and understood their mechanism and their capabilities. The several hand flour mills, which turned out flour and bran of different qualities, and the hand mills for the chopping of grass and stalks of cereals were fully appreciated by them. They seemed to take much interest also in the pumps and machines for raising water. There were however, not such crowds around the cotton Presses, and less interest* was manifested on these most useful machines. Whether it was that the Presses had less of novelty and external attractiveness than the others, or not, still the fact was as above stated. Large numbers of landholders and other agriculturists watched with interest the ploughing matches with English ploughs. The Exhibition Committee and the visitors generally owe much to the two firms of Fletcher and Mitchell of the Metal Mart (Bombay) and Thompson and Co. (Calcutta). It was by these two houses that the bulk of the machinery and hardware was exhibited.

24. There was a large collection of indigenous agricultural machinery from many districts, evincing much of ineffective or misapplied ingenuity, curious and interesting rather than useful. Still many of these implements gave the spectator a good idea of the untutored skill of the Natives. The best of them

* Since the Exhibition the Hinguughat and Wurdah valley cotton dealers have taken much to the lever presses set up at some of the chief cotton marts.

was an improved sugar crusher. This machine was particularly simple and ingenious, and secured an immense saving of power.

25. Though Natives in such large numbers, examined and watched the working of the machines exhibited, yet very few, indeed hardly any, evinced a full appreciation of the usefulness of the larger machines by buying them. That they should purchase largely was perhaps hardly to be expected, especially at first. But the more intelligent among them looked at the machines from an economic point of view, and calculated whether it would *pay* to use them in this country. They saw clearly too that many kinds of stubble and grass now wasted, could with the aid of machinery be brought into use as fodder. They all seemed to think, however, that there would be difficulty in repairing such machinery on the spot in this country. And it was this consideration more than any other that seemed to have a deterring effect on their minds. But as regards the simpler and smaller machines, such as grass cutters, flour mills and various sorts of handmills; their price was constantly enquired for: and many might have been sold if they had been available. And a considerable number of English tools and lesser implements were purchased by native workmen.

26. On the whole Mr. Temple believes that the people of these Provinces only require to have the advantages of agricultural machines kept before their sight for some time longer, in order to profit to an important practical extent. Without doubt their eyes have been opened, and some light has been let into their minds by this part of the Exhibition. Whatever was possible was done by the Exhibition Committee. The show of machinery was *absolutely* satisfactory, and *relatively* to the difficulties of transit to Nagpore, it exceeded anticipation. The conveyance of such bulky things across such country as that of Central India, was really an arduous business which is well described in the papers appended. It was this difficulty alone that prevented some of the greater machines, such as Steam ploughs and Steam cultivators, from being brought to the Exhibition.

Department III.—Raw Produce.

27. The first article to be noticed in this Department was rice. There were samples of no less than two hundred and fifty four varieties of this staple: of these some were fine and some first-rate. The samples of tea were all from other parts of India beyond the Central Provinces; but the best sample of coffee, was a small packet grown at Saugor in these Provinces. The uplands of Saugor would seem from this to be suited for the growth of coffee as well as tea. But it would not be safe to generalize from this specimen, which may have been grown under favored circumstances.

28. The show of wheat, barley and oilseeds, comprised samples of almost every grain that is grown in India. The quality generally was remarkable for excellence. There were some first rate samples of wheat, though these were not quite so numerous as might have been expected. On the other hand some were poor. The pulses were of fair quality, though not so good as they should have been. The show of tubers was poor as these products do not particularly flourish in these Provinces. But the samples of wild arrowroot from the Nurbudda forests, were interesting. This root is largely used as food by the people of the Mundla district. There was an extensive variety of sugar canes; of these the acclimatized Otaheite sorts were good, the rest were mediocre.

29. Among the samples under the third sub-division of this section, a comprehensive collection of vegetable substances used for medicines, was contributed by Dr. Birdwood of Bombay.

30. The samples of acclimatized and indigenous cotton, were numerous and fine. That the indigenous cotton should show well was only to be expected from the known superiority of the Hingunghaut plant. A few small samples of acclimatized New Orleans, grown in Berar, by the Revd. J. Davidson, were the best specimens of cotton that came to the Exhibition. And of Mr. Davidson's specimens, the best were two small samples picked from plants of two and three years growth. Further

experiments are being made with a view to testing the correctness of the generally received opinion that the cotton plant in India does not bear well after the first year.

31. The sub-division headed "Fibres" was good, perhaps the best of any in this Department. Flax indeed was absent, but there was plenty of hemp. A great and varied number of wild forest plants, which yield excellent fibre for rope making, were exhibited—of these the best was the "doodhia" fibre found chiefly in the Dumoh jungles. The fibre was exhibited in different shapes—one of them being a reel of fine fishing line of great strength and elasticity. The coarser fibres made from creepers and grasses, which are twisted into rope in the forest districts were numerous.

32. The show of wool was inferior. Though nothing great was to have been expected, yet this should have been better.

33. The Raw produce Department generally not having so much of novelty as other Departments, did not attract such multitudes of visitors. Still the buildings were filled generally with persons of the agricultural classes, who wished to see what their neighbours reared, or else by strangers from other parts.

34. On the whole Mr. Temple considers that the show of Raw Produce, chiefly drawn from the Central Provinces and from Berar, was fair, though not first-rate, and not quite so good as it might have been, as regards the Central Provinces. The contributions from Berar were certainly considerable, and many prizes were won by exhibitors from that Province.

Department IV.—"Forest and Mineral."

35. In Department IV, "Forest and Mineral products of India," the display of the produce of the rocks, hills and forests of the Central Provinces, was very good, though not better than it ought to have been considering their vast resources in this respect. But scarcely any contributions in this Department were received from other parts of India. Probably the bulk and weight of such articles prevented their being sent by the friends of the Exhibition in other Provinces. One fine

contribution did, however, come from the Punjab; namely samples of the different kinds of rock-salt there found. Though these samples came late, yet they attracted much attention from the visitors.

36. The Chairman's report (pages 55 and 56 of the selections) enumerates some of the chief mineral contributions from the Central Provinces. And without doubt the show, merely as a show, was a fine one Putting aside the useful, though perhaps unsightly lumps of iron ore and of coal; the blocks of building stones of all hues and tints,—from black to grey and to white; from yellow to red and brown;—the blue and red granites; the black, the white and the veined marbles; the dark blue and black basalt; the oolites; the sandstones, red, yellow, streaked and white; the flagstones and slabs of slate and sandstone: the many kinds of limestone; the soap stone, and the clay;—all combined to make a collection of building stones not easily surpassed in any country.

37. Among the minerals of the Central Provinces, the coals occupy the foremost place. From six districts, situated in various parts of these Provinces, from the valleys of the various Rivers in these Provinces, from the valleys of the Nerbudda, of the Mahanuddy, of the Godavery, of the Wurdah, of the Taptee, of the Towa, (Baitool), of the Pench (Chindwara), of the Husdoo (Belaspore), came samples of indigenous coals. The Nursingpore coal, (Nerbudda Company), took the first prize; next came the Chindwara and the Baitool coals. The coal beds of Chanda, of Belaspore, and of Bijeragoghur (in the Jubbulpore District) are as yet comparatively unknown and quite unworked. The samples from these three districts were only pieces broken off from the out-crop, and from pieces so obtained no correct estimate of the value of the coal beds they represent can be made.

38. Next in importance to coal, came our iron ores. Out of the eighteen Districts of the Central Provinces, fifteen were able to send samples of iron ore from their own rocks and beds. The best of these ores are in the valley of the Nerbudda, at Tendookhera and Burwai; and one of these mines, that at Tendookhera, is within a few

miles of our best coal field at Mohpani. Next to the Nerbudda ores rank the ores of the Wyngunga Valley, in the Districts of Chanda, Bhundara and Seonee. The iron mines of Chanda are within easy distance of her coal field, the best mines are within five miles of the Wyngunga river, and the coal fields are in and above the bed of the Wurdah, and also in the bed of the Wyngunga itself. A rocky barrier, comparatively short, interrupts the navigation of the Wurdah just below the southernmost coal out-crop. When this barrier has been overcome,—and perhaps it will be some day,—there will be excellent water communication between all the Chandah coal beds, and the iron country of the Wyngunga. In the remote district of Belaspore, near the sources of one of the affluents of the Mahanuddy, iron and coal are found near each other. But the coal fields of the Husdoo, are still almost unknown.

39. The only other metals, as yet found in the Central Provinces are gold and copper. Both these metals were represented in the Exhibition. Lead and silver are said to exist in the Nerbudda valley, but there is as yet no certainty on the matter, and these metals were not exhibited on this occasion.

40. Among the other useful mineral products, of the Central Provinces, which were represented at the Exhibition, were talc, ochres red, white and yellow, coloured earths, and kunkur of many qualities.

41. The trophy of specimen timbers supplied by the Government Forest Department was a prominent object in the Hall devoted to Department IV. The list at pages 58—60 of the selections, gives the names of the chief of our forest trees of the Central Provinces, which are used for timber. Of these the teak, the ebony, the satin wood, Sal (*Vatica Robusta*,) the Eyne or Saj, (*Pentaptera Tomentosa*,) and the Babool (*Mimosa arabica*) are the most prized. The fine Bamboos so strong and well jointed and yet so tapering, eighty and ninety feet high, grown on the Southern slopes of the Sautpooras, were conspicuous objects. Among other forest produce, the lac in its various forms and especially

that furnished by the Jubbulpore Factory; the gums, the resins, the frankincense, were the chief.

42. On the whole Mr. Temple believes that the show in this Department was really good. It displayed the vast resources which the Central Provinces possess in their mountains, rocks, valleys and forests.

Department V.—Arts and Manufactures.

43. In this Department, the contributions were so large on the whole, and yet so minute in detail, that only a few of the best articles from other parts of India and from the Districts of the Central Provinces, can be selected for mention in this despatch. The clear and full report by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Chairman of the Sub Committee for this Department, and the plan attached thereto, will show exactly how the things were classified and arranged, and which were the articles deemed to be of chief merit by the jurors.

44. Mr. Theodore Jansen's portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, were of course prominent objects. The room allotted to them was filled not only with a crowd but with a crush of native visitors, so much so that additional arrangements for egress and ingress had to be carried out.

45. The silver work, exhibited by Messrs. Hamilton of Calcutta, was remarkable and instructive, as proving what can be turned out by the hands of Bengalee artificers, imitating European designs, and under European supervision. This work had a smoothness and a finish that could not be approached even by the proverbially good silver smiths of India, without European instruction. The show of oriental Jewellery by Messrs. Nephew of Calcutta, was of great richness and interesting to European visitors, but necessarily had not much of novelty to the natives. The clock work and fancy work of all kinds (chiefly of continental manufacture) exhibited by Messrs. Rosselet of Bombay, abounded in curious mechanism, rousing the wonder and curiosity of the Native spectators. The pottery and earthen ware from Lucknow, were quite beautiful; being executed by

indigenous industry upon European designs of high artistic merit, and teeming with instruction for the Native beholders. The same remark applies, though in a somewhat less degree, to the inlaid work from Vizagapatam. The ivory work from Berhampore in Bengal, was a fine assortment, such as would have been thought good, even by those accustomed to see the products of that famous place of manufacture. The woodwork of many sorts, carved and inlaid, from the Bombay Presidency, was rich and diversified; fraught with practical interest to a people like that of Nagpore, so long accustomed to manipulate wood material; and showing them a workmanship so far superior to their own, good as that might be. The wood carvings and furniture from Madras, though not so fine a collection, were yet in one respect better calculated to convey instruction, as displaying more of European design. In the midst of the main building, a shining pyramid of Glass and Chinaware, exhibited by Messrs. Osler and Co. of Calcutta, formed a central object in the view. At the lower end of the hall, was a specimen collection of all the cotton fabrics made at the spinning factories of Bombay, very instructive to the Natives, as shewing what cloths commonly used in the country, can be made better and cheaper by machinery than by indigenous means.

46. Among the manufactures of the Central Provinces, the cotton fabrics of the Nagpore country, were by far the most conspicuous. The collection, including a long series of different specimens, did justice to the manufacture in all respects, whether as regards material, texture, colour, durability, fineness, or range of variety. The cotton hand loom weaving of Nagpore itself, and of the towns in the interior of the Nagpore Province, is an industry of old date and now of growing importance. It was therefore matter of just congratulation that the various samples of these cloths were so highly thought of by the jury in this Department. The cloths from Boorhanpore (Nimar) many of them embroidered with wire-drawn silver, produced much brilliancy of effect. The carved stone work of several kinds from the Chandah district, had the distinctive merit of having been

executed by local workmen, from purely European designs, recently furnished to them. There were many fine carvings in wood and stone from Nagpore; though the collection in this respect was not at all so large as it ought to have been for a place where these arts have been so long practised. Some specimens of silver work and brass work, carefully elaborated from European patterns, by Hussein Buksh, of Nagpore, shewed what men of the country might be got to do in this way when intelligently supervised. To this man the jury awarded the prize offered by the Chief Commissioner to the Exhibitor, who, being a native of the Central Provinces, should evince the most practical ingenuity. There was some good silver filagree work from Sumbulpore, in the same style as, though of course not equalling, the silver wares of Cuttack. The cutlery exhibited by the firm of Boput of Nagpore, was remarkable for the precision of its finish, and for the temper and quality of its blades;—every one of the 71 articles, chiefly hunting knives and spears, for boar and for bear, made by these cutlers, were rapidly sought for and were sold early in the Exhibition. The work of this firm displays much of originality and even individuality. But it is note worthy that these people began business under European instruction, having been at first armourers to the late Nagpore Irregular Force. The carpets and other fabrics from the School of Industry (the Thuggee Institution) at Jubbulpore, were strong in material, and bright in colour. The rope, cord and twine, from the same institution, were of capital strength and consistency. The Jails too contributed many good specimens of the coarser manufactures.

47. Saving always, the things above enumerated, the Chief Commissioner must regret that most of the display of the manufactures of the Central Provinces on this occasion, was defective in many important respects. That the local manufactures should prove to be much behind those of other parts of India, was only to be expected. But they were often not so good as they might have been. And on the whole the Central Provinces did not show nearly so well in respect of manufactures

as in respect of raw material and natural products. The pottery, saving a few specimens from Baitool, was not good; there were no specimens of brass work possessing excellence, (the Mundla bell metal being alone excepted.) There was no good iron work. The tussah silk from Sumbulpore had merit; but this was due rather to the properties of the raw material than to any refinement of manufacture. There was but little leather work; though some good leather was exhibited from Nagpore and Chanda and two or three specimens of saddlery were exhibited by a Native of Jubbulpore.

48. Again, though some districts, such as Nagpore, Nimar, Chanda, Jubbulpore and Dumoh, did exhibit some really good manufactures; yet the rest of the Central Provinces contributed but few manufactured articles of even mediocre merit. Large and rich communities, like those of Saugor, Hingunghat, Hoshungabad and Raepore hardly sent a single noticeable manufacture to the Exhibition. If on this occasion the representatives of these districts and communities were awakened to a sense of backwardness, the Exhibition will at least have had this good effect.

49. The stalls allotted to the soldiers of British Regiments in the Hall of Manufactures were well filled. Some of the armourers work was worthy of praise; and the specimens of hempenrope and twine exhibited by Privates Plunket and Foley of the 1st Royals, were quite first rate. These coils of rope were much thought of by the Native visitors. The specimens of shoemaking, saddlery and of carpentry exhibited by men of the Artillery, of the 1st Royals, and of 91st Regiment, were very fair.

50. On the whole, notwithstanding the short comings and deficiencies pointed out, the show of arts and manufactures was good, far surpassing expectations, and forming the most varied and extensive section of the whole Exhibition. The Sub-Committee certainly made the very best of the space and building allotted to them, and of the things they had to exhibit. The contributions from some parts, but not the whole,

of the Central Provinces, were such as to raise the hopes of all those who take any interest in the country. The contributions from other parts of India were so many and so good as to place the promoters of the Exhibition and the public of these Provinces generally under great obligations.

51. Before quitting this part of the subject, Mr. Temple would observe that the speciality of the Exhibition perhaps consisted in this; that on this occasion the products of Calcutta and of Bombay met at Nagpore in immediate juxtaposition. In no other spot in India could this particular effect have been so well secured, and herein from its central situation, Nagpore enjoyed a peculiar advantage.

III.—THE EFFECTS OF THE EXHIBITION.

52. I am now to advert thirdly, to the effect which the Exhibition may have. In the words of the address made by the Central Committee on the opening day "no doubt the Exhibi-
"tion would have been better postponed for some years, if its
"object had been to set up a trophy of the skill and industry of
"these Provinces alone." But the object of the Exhibition was rather to show the people of these Provinces what has been accomplished in the way of manufactures and products by the people of other parts of India. And this object has to a great extent been gained. No one who saw the many thousands of intelligent and interested faces watching the machinery in motion or examining the many useful and beautiful articles in the Hall of Manufactures, could doubt that the Exhibition did indeed produce some impression on the Natives who saw it. It may be affirmed that all the visitors, went away pleased with and improved by what they had seen; satisfied not only with the Exhibition itself, but with the treatment they received and with the arrangements made for their comfort. Even those who came thinking that the Exhibition was a device for raising money, must have gone away convinced that after all the Government, under which they lived, really had their good and even their pleasure at heart. Perhaps, even in this way, the Exhibition may have borne some fruit. During his tours since that time,

Mr. Temple has found that the returning visitors have spread the news all over these Provinces, even to distant parts. In some places a new name, Pradarshun (strange sight) has been applied to this occasion, and the word is now in regular use.

53. To understand the kind of impression which some of the sights at the Exhibition must have produced, it should be borne in mind that most of the Native visitors came from rural districts where the sound, and hardly the name of the Steam Engine, had never been heard; that around their houses the most elaborate machine they know is an old fashioned, though not ill designed, creaking wooden sugar cane mill; that in the jungle whence some of them came, the bow and arrow is still the national weapon. With some perhaps the only impression left by what they saw may have been astonishment, mingled with a kind of awe. But it is not too much to hope that, with many of the visitors, this was not the only impression. A considerable proportion of the articles in the Hall of manufactures; most of the articles in the Hall of forest and mineral products; all the Live-Stock; and nearly all the raw produce were contributed by Natives of the Central Provinces. Very many of the Exhibitors came themselves, and were able to compare the articles they sent with the best articles in the class from other places. For instance the iron smiths of Nagpore and the surrounding Districts could examine the massive iron Machinery, the iron fountains, the iron gates manufactured by European workmen. The cutlers could observe the make and finish of the English cutlery and carpentry tools. The Silver-Smith and jewellers could note the many beautiful articles of English and of Indian manufacture which were exhibited by the two Calcutta Silver-Smith firms. Workers in brass could compare their things with the best brass articles from other districts. Stone carvers of Chandah and Nagpore could see how their handwork, good as it might be, was excelled by the Agra stone cutting. Wood carvers could learn that they had still much skill to gain before they could rival the beautiful woodwork from Bombay and Ahmedabad. The Potters could not fail to perceive how very far their art was behind the products of fictile and plastic art from Lucknow. The carver in

ivory could apprehend somewhat of the distance between themselves and the artizans of Bengal. The handloom weavers of Nagpore, while they might congratulate themselves that their cotton cloths were in fineness and strength of texture, and in richness and durability of colour, quite equal to any handwove cloths in the Exhibition, yet they would see that in respect of muslins, of silks, and of embroidery of all kinds they were very far behind the manufacturers of other parts of India. Even the embroiderers of Boorhanpore must have derived instruction from seeing the fabrics of Benares and Ahmedabad.

54. And not only would the followers of each craft have learnt at the Exhibition something new regarding his own particular calling; but farmers, growers of corn and producers of stock too must have seen specimens of corn, of cotton and of live-stock, which may perhaps lead them to emulate the best producers of other districts. The growers of the short stapled cotton in the Nerbudda valley must have noticed the comparatively long staples of Hingunghat and Dharwar. The excellence of the rice of Bhundara, and of the oil seeds and pulses of Nagpore may perhaps induce some of the farmers of Chutteesgurh to make more of the good soil which nature has given them.

55. But it is not on the Native visitors alone that the Nagpore Exhibition may be expected to leave an impression. Many of the European visitors were connected, in some way or other with the administration of these Provinces. Some of them as members of district Committees, had helped to prepare and collect contributions to the several departments of the Exhibition. The performance of this task alone must have had beneficial effect; it compelled District Officers to examine the resources of their districts more carefully than they had ever done before; it perhaps taught them much of which they were previously ignorant. After seeing the contributions of their districts side by side with the best productions of other places, our Officers will, it is believed, be moved by a generous

emulation to stir up their own people for improvement: they will be more than ever interested in the progress of their districts, and their sympathies with the people entrusted to their care will be quickened.

56. One mode, which has suggested itself, of perpetuating the best impressions caused by the sights of the Exhibition, is the establishment of local Museums at the head quarters of each district, to illustrate the natural and artificial resources of the various districts. The head quarter Station of each District will have its own Museum. From the several local contributions (for all have been returned or paid for without exception,) a few of the best articles were taken to form the nucleus of a Local Museum. Each district Local Committee bought one or more specimens of European Machinery for its Museum; and efforts are now being made to ensure that every such institution shall contain specimens of all the products and manufactures of its own district at least. In course of time, as Local Committees can afford the expense, these Museums will be more and more stocked with specimens of the manufactures of other countries.

57. Another institution which will owe its origin to the Nagpore Exhibition, is the Nagpore School of Design. The ability of our Nagpore artizans to work in iron, brass, wood, stone and ivory, wherever they were directed by European or other skilled supervision, was amply manifested by many of the articles exhibited. The good which the Madras School of Design has effected, not only in the city of Madras, but also in the districts to which its alumni have gone, is much spoken of. In Nagpore and the Central Provinces generally, the want of cultivated skill and taste to direct the higher classes of our artizans is far greater than it can be at Madras. The Madras and Bombay Schools of Design have promised to render what help may be in their power to the Nagpore institution, which will, it is hoped soon be in working order.

58. A third mode of preserving in the minds of the people, the

recollection of the machinery they saw at the Exhibition, will be to keep at selected stations and points in each district, specimens of the machines best suited to promote the agriculture of the country, and most readily obtainable for practical use. For the attainment of these several objects, measures are in progress.

59. Lastly, Mr. Temple believes that no single Exhibition, however successful, can leave an abiding mark, unless it be followed up by other Exhibitions at suitable intervals. If there were merely one Exhibition never repeated, it would be like a flash of light, beaming around for a moment, but leaving all as dark as before. The Natives cannot understand a new thing, unless it be held up before their eyes with something of continuous preseverance. The first time they may wonder; the second time they may understand; the third time they may observe with a view to practice. It was this among other reasons that induced the Chief Commissioner to recommend the holding of an Exhibition at Jubbulpore in 1867, which the Supreme Government have now been pleased to sanction.

CONCLUSION.

60. I am to conclude by briefly adverting to those who mainly contributed to the results now reported.

61. In Para. 23 of their report the Committee have justly mentioned those who helped them the most. But the Chief Commissioner, would here bring to the notice of the Supreme Government, the exertions and services of the members of the Committee itself, and more especially of Mr. R. E. Egerton, the President, of Colonel H. D. Taylor, Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Edward Dangerfield, Mr. A. B. Ross; who were the several Chairmen of the Sub-Committees, and of Lieutenant Vertue the Secretary. Among those who by subsidiary arrangements ensured this heavy affair passing off without any trouble or accident, the Chief Commissioner would mention specially the Deputy Commissioner of the Nagpore district, Mr. M. Low, the health Officer, Dr. S. Townsend, and among the Municipal

Commissioners, Mr. W. Biss and Nana Ahirao; and the Police Officer, Captain Walton. Of the various District Officers, those who did most justice on this occasion to the resources of territory under their charge, were, Mr. M. Low (Nagpore), Captain Lucie Smith (Chanda), Mr. H. Read (Dumoh), Captain Newmarch (Bhundara), Major Ashburner (Chindwara), Captain Warner (Nimar.)

62. Mr. Temple trusts that these papers will not be found unduly long when the importance of the subject as bearing on the practical Education of the population in these Provinces, is considered. And he hopes they will at least show that all those concerned in this Exhibition did their best to justify the support accorded by the Supreme Government to the undertaking.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. BERNARD,

SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

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FROM

LIEUTENANT W. VERTUE,

SECRETARY TO CENTRAL

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,

NAGPORE.

To

C. BERNARD, ESQUIRE,

SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Dated Nagpore, the 9th April 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor by desire of the Committee to forward the papers noted in the margin, and to add a few notes on subjects of general interest, not included in these.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

1. External Arrangements Committee.
2. Internal Do. Do.
3. Machinery Do. Do.
4. Raw Produce Do. Do.
5. Reports of the Juries in Department I, II, III, IV and V.
6. List of Jurors in several Departments.
7. Plan of interior of the building for Arts and Manufactures.
8. General Plan of the ground and Buildings.

Initiatory Steps.

2. It will be in Mr. Temple's recollection, that the initiatory steps connected with the Exhibition were taken prior to his departure to England on 6 months leave in April 1865. The date on which the Exhibition was to take place was then fixed, provisions for the necessary grounds and buildings were made, funds were supplied, a Central Committee and Corresponding Committees in the 4 Divisions of the Provinces were formed, and Sketch Prospectuses and Circular Letters inviting contributions, were sent to all parts of India. In addition to this, the aid of the different Governments throughout India and those of the Straits Settlements, Burmah and Ceylon, was solicited.

General Committee

3. On its first formation the Committee consisted of a President, 24 Members and a Secretary. Of the Members 7 were Native Gentlemen of position in Kamptee and Nagpore.

The Committee in the period between its first formation and the opening of the Exhibition, received several additions to its strength, and the number of members was eventually increased to 33 A complete list of their names is given in the margin.

President.

MR. EGERTON,

Members.

Colonel Taylor,
Mr. Lyall,
Mr. Low,
Mr. Bernard,
Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac,
Mr. Brereton,
Mr. Ross,
Doctor Abbott.
Major Pearse,
Captain Playfair,
Captain Manners,
Captain Oldham,
Captain Dangerfield,
Mr. E. Dangerfield,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Sterndale,
Doctor Townsend,
Mr. Biss,
Mr. Munton.
Lieutenant Noverre.
Mr. A. G. Crommelin.
Messrs Lee, Watson and Aiton.
Mr. Law.
Mr. Barclay.
Messrs Cursetjee and Co.
Nana Aheer Rao.
Ragoba Mohitay.
Bunseelal, Abeer Chund Rae Bahadoor.
Balajee Sadaseo Booty.
Mahboob Hoossain.
Husseyn Jee.

SECRETARY,

Lieutenant W. Vertue.

4. To facilitate the distribution and execution of work, the 4 Sub-Committees noted in the margin were appointed as the time advanced, and on these the arrangements for, and general superintendence of their respective departments devolved.

Sub-Committees.
1. External Arrangements Committee.
2. Internal Ditto,
3. Machinery Committee.
4. Raw produce do.

5. The funds at the disposal of the committee were provided from various Sources. The Government of India gave a grant of 20,000 Rupees; on condition of an equal sum being raised in the Provinces. 30,000 Rupees were furnished by Local Funds, and nearly Rupees 16,385 were raised from private Subscriptions in the Provinces themselves, and in the adjoining Districts of Berar. While on this topic the committee cannot refrain from prominently noticing the support which the Exhibition thus met with from the people of the Provinces themselves, and congratulating themselves upon the larger means thus placed at their disposal, enabling them to extend their operations in a manner which they could not otherwise have done.

Funds.

6. With regard to a site and buildings, the Committee were peculiarly fortunate, a large space of 20 acres forming part of the future Railway Station, together with the spacious sheds and ranges of Cottages on it, being placed at their disposal. Thus through the kindness of Messrs. Lee Watson and Aiton and the

Site and Buildings.

Officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Committee were not only saved the great expense which the erection of suitable buildings must have entailed, but through the ready provision of these, they were at once enabled to devote their attention to the various other duties which called for their care.

Contributions.

7. It has been already noticed that contributions were invited not only from the Districts of the Provinces themselves, but from all parts of India, Burmah, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. These invitations met with a warm response not only from the corresponding Agents, whom the different Governments had been good enough to appoint, but also from Commercial Firms, and private individuals, chiefly in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. That after these, the other parts of India were so well represented is due to the exertions of, and the warm interest felt in the success of the undertaking, by the corresponding Agents, who represented Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North Western Provinces, Rajpootana, Central India, Hyderabad, Berar and the Straits Settlements. Time unfortunately did not allow of contributions being sent from Burmah and Ceylon, but from both the Committee received expressions of the interest felt in their labors. With a liberality of which the Committee can hardly sufficiently express their appreciation, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, placed 5000 Rupees at the disposal of the Gentlemen whom they had nominated as corresponding Agents, and in these Presidencies therefore, the contributions of private individuals were supplemented by an assortment of articles, which well represented their resources and manufactures.

Private Firms.

8. The Chairmen of Sub Committees in their reports have drawn attention to the liberality and enterprise of Private Firms and individuals, more especially at the Presidency towns, in sending, notwithstanding the great distance and the difficulties of transit which more or less had to be encountered, valuable contributions of varied and distinctive merit, and the Committee cannot but gratefully remember that any measure of success which may have attended the Exhibition is mainly due to these. Without their co-operation a fair Exhibition of local products and manufactures might indeed have been secured, but the want of the splendid collections of plate, precious stones and glass from Messrs. Hamilton, Charles Nephew and Messrs. Osler of Calcutta, of the furniture of European and Native designs from

Messrs Bhimjee Byramjee and Deschamps, of Madras, of the varied assortment of drugs, photographic apparatus, Clocks, Watches and mechanical toys from Messrs Treacher and Rossellet of Bombay, and above all, the shew of Machinery, Agricultural implements, hardware and house furnishings from Messrs Fletcher and Mitchell, Messrs Robinson Newton & Co. and Messrs Framjee Sands and Co. of Bombay, and Messrs T. E. Thomson & Co. of Calcutta, would have left a void and lessened the degree of profit and instruction derived, as the Committee would fain hope, by at least a portion of the crowds of natives who visited the Exhibition,—which no local exertions, seconded even by the aid of the other Governments of India, could possibly have supplied. In addition to the Firms already noted the Committe feel it to be their pleasure and duty to record their acknowledgments for the support received from Messrs Nicol and Messrs Farnham of Bombay, and Messrs Kunniah Lall of Dinapore.

Operations of Sub-Committees.

9. The reports of the Chairmen of Sub-Committees enter so fully into details and convey such a clear statement of the operations of the Committees, as carried on in their respective departments, that nothing further seems necessary than to collate for easy reference a few facts relating to Statistics.

Grounds.

10. As stated in the Report of the External Arrangements Committee, the Exhibition grounds were on the site of the future Railway Station, and covered an area of 20 acres, enclosed by wooden posts with wire fencing. There were two main entrance gates. The buildings were 5 in number and with the exception of 2 open sheds for machinery, they were all handed over to the Committee ready for use.

Buildings.

11. The spacious Engine Shed 150 by 40 feet with festoons of flags hanging from its roof and otherwise gaily decorated, made an excellent reception hall for the fine arts and manufactures, while the Carriage shed 100 by 30 feet and the range of cottages for Railway employes, were all that could be desired for the collections of minerals, forest products, and raw produce. The poultry were located in a wooden mat roofed shed 72 by 26 feet, adjoining the raw produce department, and ample space was found on the goods platform for the 5150 yards required by the cattle and sheep. The arrangements for their accommodation and also the omission made in not providing some covering for their protection from the heat, have been fully described in the report of the External Arrangements Committee.

The 2 sheds which it was found necessary to erect for machinery and models, were built on wooden posts, roofed in with corrugated iron, and measured 80 and 70 by 20 feet.

The one in which the Cotton Gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers, the shearing and punching machine of Messrs. Framjee and Sands, and the lathe for turning metal from the Ordnance Department Nagpore were exhibited, was roofed in with zinc and covered at the sides with gunny purdahs to protect the machinery from the sun.

Attendance.

12. The Exhibition was opened on the 26th of December 1865 and was closed to the public on the 3d of January 1866.

During the 8 open days it was visited by probably not less than 26,000 persons, and amongst the crowds who daily thronged the grounds and buildings, every part of the Provinces was well represented. The greatest number present on any one day was about 6000.

The interest manifested by the people was sustained from the opening to the closing day, and the Committee are sanguine that the exertions of the explainers and exhibitors were not without their effect in leaving a permanently beneficial impression on the minds of many of the Native visitors.

Free admission of Troops &c.

13. The troops at Kamptee and Nagpore, the Police, the children attending Government Schools, and Artizans, all received free admission on selected days.

Sale of Tickets.

14. The right of selling tickets was kept by the Committee in their own hands in preference to giving it to a Contractor, but they are much indebted to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. of Seetabuldee and Kamptee, to Bunseelal Abeerchund Rae Bahadoor of Nagpore and Kamptee, and to the Messrs. Booty of Seetabuldee, who were good enough to undertake the disposal of tickets, both at their own places of business, and also at tents pitched near the entrance gates. After paying all expenses the revenue from this source amounted to Rupees 13,848.

Admission was by Season or day tickets.. Their prices were

Season Tickets	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	4	0 0
Opening day	...	...	...	...	...	„	3	0 0
Closing day	...	...	...	...	...	„	1	0 0
Remaining days	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	4 0

The sale of tickets was as follows :

Season Tickets	2,372
Three Rupees	21
One Rupee	414
Four Annas	20,867
	23,674

Conduct of visitors.

15. The conduct of the visitors was excellent; no difficulty was found in maintaining order, and with the exception of two petty cases of pocket picking, no losses by theft were reported during the whole of the eight days. The absence of thefts may be ascribed partly to the fact of all jewelry and other articles of great value being exhibited in carefully secured glass cases, and partly also to the vigilence of the Police, but considering the quantities of articles within hand reach, and the opportunities for pilfering, which owing to the dense crowds might have been enjoyed, much more is to be ascribed to the good conduct of the people themselves.

Sales.

26. The total value of goods sold amounted to Rupees 54,136 and as might have been expected the whole of the sales with some slight exceptions that hardly deserve notice, took place in the Departments for Machinery and Fine Arts and Manufactures.

The smallness of the sales in Department I is accounted for by the fact, that the great majority of the live stock was sent for Exhibition only.

Sales through the Committee.

17. Of the total amount of articles sold Rupees 18,453 worth were disposed of through the Agency of the Committee, by whom salesmen were appointed to look after the interests of such Exhibitors as were unable to attend in person.

Special Prizes.

18. The large amount raised by Subscriptions has been already noticed, and in addition to the Rupees 16,385, contributed to the General Funds, Rupees 4,706 were given for Special Prizes. It was originally intended that the winners of these should receive Medals and Prize Certificates in addition to the money award, but further consideration shewed that this might lessen the value of the award of these in the case of the Committee's prizes, and it was therefore decided that Medals and Certificates should only be given for

special prizes offered by private individuals, when the articles called for particular commendation either from special merit or intrinsic excellence.

Distribution of Prizes.

19. The Committee allotted Rupees 12,610 for prizes in the 5 Departments, but only Rupees 9,689 of this sum were awarded. Every Committee's prize carried a Medal and Certificate with it. The special prizes awarded amounted to Rupees 4,971. The Committee's prizes varied in value from Rupees 250 to 2, and the Special prizes from Rupees 120 to 6; 405 of the former and 105 of the latter were given.

Prize medals and Certificates.

20. The Prize medals were of bronze, and were struck at the Calcutta Mint with the Royal Head, in the usual manner on the obverse, and on the reverse there was a design by Major Hyde R. E. the Mint Master. The certificates were on vellum and the engraving of the allegorical design on them, which was prepared by Mr. R. Sterndale a member of the committee, was entrusted to Messrs Smith Elder and Co. of London.

Financial Statement.

21. The general financial Statement appended, shews how the Funds placed at the disposal of the committee were expended, and they are glad to be able to mention that they have closed their labors with a clear balance of about 4,500 Rupees.

Classification of contributions.

22. Contributions were classified according to Departments, Sections and Classes, but the experience acquired on the present occasion inclines the committee to the belief that the arrangement by Sections alone, would have been found in every way more convenient.

The 5 Departments were sub-divided into Sections and Classes as noted below.

DEPARTMENT I. LIVE STOCK.

Class I.	..	Cattle.
Class II.	..	Horses and Ponies.
Class III.	..	Sheep and Goats.
Class IV.	...	Poultry.

DEPARTMENT II.

Machinery and implements used in agriculture, irrigation, or manufactures of any kind.

Class I.	..	Prime Movers.
Class II.	..	Implements for Tillage,

Class III.	..	Implements for Sowing.
Class IV.	..	Implements for Irrigating.
Class V.	..	Harvesting Machines.
Class VI.	.	Implements for preparing produce for the Market.
Class VII.	..	Farmyard Implements.
Class VIII.	..	Agricultural carriage Harness, Gear &c.
Class IX.	...	Dairy Implements.
Class X	...	Miscellaneous Implements.
Class XI.	...	Circular hand Saws and implements used in carpentry, joining, or preparing wood and timber.
Class XII.	..	Implements used in preparing and working iron.
Class XIII.	...	Implements used in pottery.
Class XIV.	...	Implements used in Glass making.
Class XV.	...	Models of machinery for controlling water.
Class XVI.	...	Models of machinery for preparing, spinning, and working cotton, cloth or silk-sewing machines &c.

Class XVII. ...—Miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT III.

SECTION A.

Agricultural and Dairy produce and Raw Materials.

Class I.	...	...	...	Country and Dairy Produce.
Class II.	...	...	...	Grain.
Class III.	..	..	..	Pulse.
Class IV.	...	..	..	Tubers.
Class V.	..	..	..	Fibres.
Class VI.	..	..	..	Cotton.
Class VII.	..	...	..	Raw Silk.
Class VIII.	..	..	..	Dyes.
Class IX.	..	...	..	Oil Seeds.
Class X.	..	...	..	Tobacco.
Class XI.	..	..	..	Sugar Cane.
Class XII.	..	...	...	Honey and Wax.
Class XIII.	..	..	..	Wool.

SECTION B.

Raw Material used for Food, Manufactures, Pharmacy &c.

Class I. .. Chemical and Pharmaceutical substances.
Class II. .. Substances used for Food and Manufactures &c

A. Dried fruits, preserves, pickles &c.
B. Tea and Coffee.
C. Spices.
D. Saccharine Produce.
E. Fixed Oils.
F. Essential Oils.
G. Dyes.
H. Mordants.
L. Miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT IV.

SECTION A.

Forest and Mineral Products of India.

Class I.—Forest Produce.

SECTION B.

Class I.—Mineral Products.

DEPARTMENT V.

SECTION A.

Manufactures.

Class I. ... Cotton Fabrics.
Class II. ... Woollen Manufactures.
Class III. ... Silk Manufactures.
Class IV. ... Fibrous Manufactures.
Class V. ... Embroidered Manufactures.
Class VI. ... Jewelry and Enamel.
Class VII. ... Hardware and Cutlery.
Class VIII. ... Porcelain and Pottery.
Class IX. ... Glass.
Class X. ... Furniture Upholstery &c.
Class XI. ... Carving in wood and Ivory.
Class XII. ... Leather Manufacture.
Class XIII. ... Paper.

Class XIV.	...	Fancy work in wood, paper, Wax, worsted &c.
Class XV.	...	Arms and Accoutrements.
Class XVI.	...	Conveyances.
Class XVII.	...	Basket work and matting.
Class XVIII.	...	Manufactures not included in the above.

SECTION B.

Fine Arts.

Class I	..	Models and Statuary.
Class II	..	Engraving, Printing, and Lithography.
Class III.	...	Photography.
Class IV.	..	Manuscripts, drawings, and paintings.
Class V.	..	Fine arts not included in the above.

23. While the Committee would desire to accord their thanks to all who have aided their efforts in any way, they have in an especial manner to express their sense of the value of the Services rendered by the Gentlemen noted in the margin without whose aid and co-operation but comparatively poor results could have been attained. They have also to express their sincere acknowledgements to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the different Divisions and Districts of the Provinces, whose contributions formed the bulk and by no means the least interesting portion of the Exhibition.

Aid received.

Doctor Hunter corresponding Agent, Madras.
Doctor Birdwood do. Bombay.
Colonel Barrow, C. B. do. Lucknow.
Doctor Moir do. North Western Provinces
Captain Cadell do. Comr. of Hydrabad Assd Dist.
Major Stubbs do. Hydrabad.
Captain Impey do. Rajpootana.
Captain Pollard do. Central India.
Captain Protheroe, Secretary of the Government of the Straits
H. Newill, Esquire, Resident Travancore.
C. Mackenzie Esq., C. S. Berhampore.
R. S. Smyth, Esquire, C. S. Benares.
W. Coldstream, Esquire, C. S. Delhi.
The Collector of Cuttack.
Messrs Paris and Molecy Bombay.
T. Jansen, Esquire, do.
Doctor Bhao Dadjee do.
Messrs Higgins and Kepling, School of Arts Bombay.
T. D. Carmichel Esquire, Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George Vizagapatam.
Major Ranken, Supdt. School of Industry Jubbulpore.
Captain Lewin, Umritsur.
Major Nixon, Political Agent Râjpootana.
H. H. The Nowab Salar Jung, Hydrabad.
H. H. The Mahavajah of Odeypore.
H. H. The Dewan of Travancore.
Dewan Bijnath Extra Assistant Commissioner Lahore.
Mr. Mosley, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. Whiting Sub-Engineer.
Mr. Price, Inspector of Police.

While on this subject it affords the Committee sincere pleasure to notice the collections sent by the Troops quartered in the Provinces and

also by Her Majesty's 91st Highlanders now Stationed at Dum Dum. Many of the articles contributed shewed much skill and ingenuity, and the Committee are glad to be able to record that the whole of the grant of 500 Rupees allotted as Prizes for the Troops was awarded.

The Committee are also under deep obligations to the Agents of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to Messrs. Howard Brothers of Mirzapore—the two first of whom, in some instances, and the last in every case carried their goods at half rates; to Major Hyde the Mint Master in Calcutta, by whom the prize medals were struck; to Colonel Robinson the Director General of Telegraphs, who placed at their disposal, two of the newest kinds of instruments used in his Department, to Colonel Plunkett and the Officers of Her Majesty's Royal Regiment, who furnished parties of Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to assist in the decoration of the interior of the buildings, and the working of the Machinery; to the Gentlemen who were so good as to serve on the different Juries; and to Mr. Heads, whose assistance at the Wurdah in forwarding the Machinery from Bombay, was invaluable.

The great services rendered by Messrs. Lee Watson and Aiton in giving the ground and buildings for the Exhibition, have been already acknowledged, and to these Gentlemen the Committee's warmest thanks are also due for their kindness in conveying to and from Budnaira on their material trains, all packages sent from Bombay and Berar for the Exhibition.

The Committee cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without recording the high value they entertain of the cordial co-operation of the Vice President and Members of the Municipal Committee in their labors, which whether manifested in preliminary preparations prior to its opening, or in the arrangements for fireworks and amusements of all kinds during the Exhibition, conduced so largely to the convenience and entertainment of the crowds of visitors.

Reports of Sub Committees.

24. As the Reports of the Chairmen of the Sub Committees and of the Juries are exhaustive on the subject, the Committee have deemed it unnecessary to make any detailed remarks regarding the different contributions.

Results of the Exhibition.

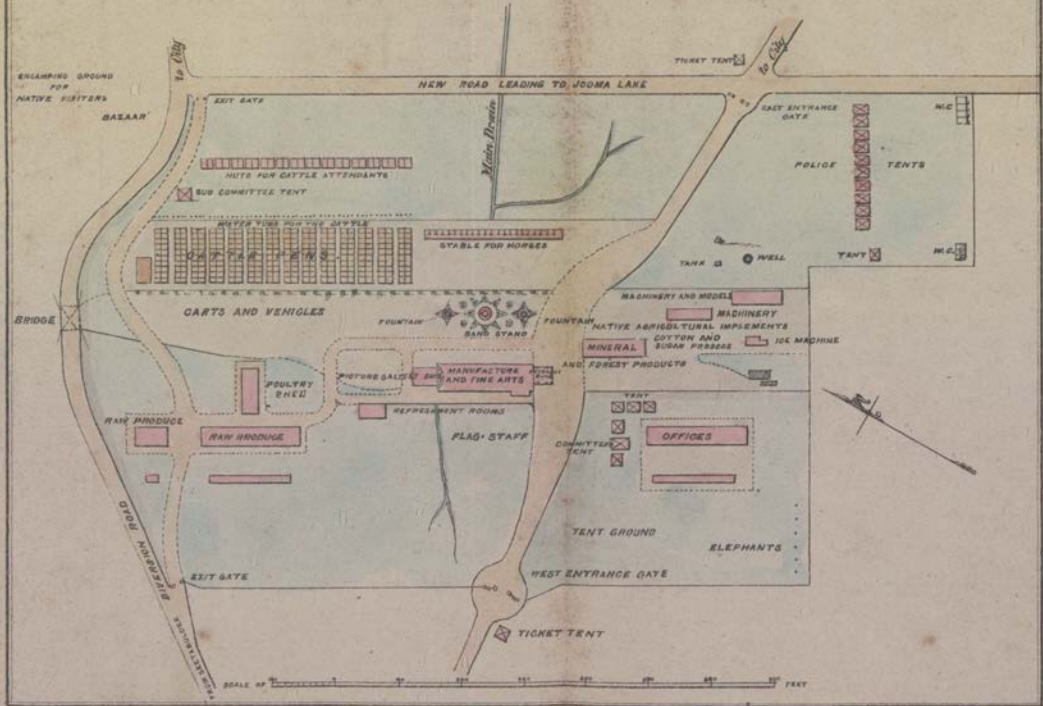
25. In concluding this brief Report, the Committee would venture to express the hope that the Exhibition may prove to have been of permanent benefit to the Central Provinces. While giving a very fair idea of the resources of the various Dis-

tricts, it has exposed not a few of the wants and deficiencies which retard their progress, and the Committee trust that it has been the means of carrying the conviction of these, to the minds of the more intelligent portion of the crowds who visited it.

In the revival in some instances of skill in workmanship which had been well nigh forgotten, and in the incentive which it furnished in all cases for improvement on what had been already effected, the Committee would fain hope that the Exhibition has in some degree tended to evoke a spirit which not content with what has been already done will aim higher and higher.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. VERTUE,
SECY. TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SKETCH PLAN
of the
NAGPOOR EXHIBITION GROUNDS
SHOWING THE SITES OF THE SEVERAL BUILDINGS



BY R.E.A. DHAIRYAN

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the Nagpore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for* 1865. Cr.

To	Government Grant	20,000	0	0			By	Cost of Structures &c... ...	50,825	7	2
„	Donation for Prizes &c. from Local Funds &c.	53,063	0	0			„	Advertizements and Printing charges	3,046	12	4
„	Sale of Tickets	13,848	12	0			„	Prizes and Medals	21,200	4	3
„	Fees on Sales	1,942	7	4			„	Public Amusements	7,000	0	0
„	Amount realized by sale of Old Materials	12,544	7	11			„	Charges General viz. Establishment, Contingencies, Compensation, Carriage &c.... ...	14,826	3	6
					1,01,398	11	3			96,898	11	3
								By Balance		4,500	0	0
	TOTAL... ...				1,01,398	11	3	TOTAL... ...		1,01,398	11	3

E. E.

G. J. NICHOLLS,
Secretary Central Exhibition Committee,
Nagpore.

NAGPORE EXHIBITION.

Areas &c. of the Several Buildings.

	Feet Inch.	Feet Inch.	Area in Superficial feet.
Fine Arts ...	150 „	50 „	7500 „
Dais ...	40 „	30 „	1200 „
Porch ...	30 „	30 „	900 „
Mineral and forest ...	100 „	30 „	3000 „
Machinery ...	70 „	20 „	1400 „
Machinery and Models ...	80 „	24 „	1920 „
Refreshment Rooms ...	50 „	25 „	1250 „
Raw Produce ...	160 „	30 „	4800 „
Ditto do. ...	55 „	30 „	1650 „
Poultry shed ...	72 „	26 „	1872 „
Horse stables ...	220 „	15 „	3300 „
			A. R. P.
Area of Enclosed ground ...	.....	.....	20-2-37
Boundary Fence ...	4165 „	.....	1388 yards.

A. R. MOSLEY,

Assistant Engineer.

LIST OF SUB COMMITTEES AND JURIES.

DEPARTMENT I.

SUB COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.

Colonel H. D. Taylor.

MEMBERS.

Mr. Brereton.
Dr. Abbott.
Mr. Robertson.
Mr. Ross.
Mr. Biss

JURY.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

Mr. Low.
Major Moore.
Captain Fraser.
Gholam Moortiza.

CLASS II.—HORSES AND PONIES.

Colonel the Hon'ble C. D. Plunket.
Captain Cumberlege.
Captain Morris.
Mr. Baldock.
Kurramut Khan.

CLASS III.—SHEEP AND GOATS.

Major Moxon.
Mr. Read.
Captain Fenton.
Captain Thompson.

CLASS IV.—POULTRY.

Captain Fraser.
Captain Twyford.
Mr. H. Dangerfield.
Chitkojee Rao Goojur.
Manoollah Khan Mankeree.

DEPARTMENTS II. AND IV.

SUB COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. E. Dangerfield.

MEMBERS.

Mr. Ross.
Mr. Robertson.

JURY.

DEPARTMENT II.

	Classes.
Mr. Lee.	I.—Prime Movers.
Mr. Brereton.	IV.—Implements for Irrigating.
Major Dangerfield.	VI.—Implements for preparing produce for the Market.
	VII.—Farm yard Implements.
Captain Nembhard.	XII.—Implements used in preparing and working Iron.
Mr. Dangerfield.	XV.—Models of Machinery for cotrolling water.
Mr. Robertson.	XVI.—Models of Machinery for preparing, spinning, and working cotton, cloth or silk-sewing machines, &c.
Colonel Maxwell.	II.—Implements for Tillage.
	III.—Implements for sowing.
Major Allen.	V.—Harvesting Machines.
	VIII.—Agricultural Carriage Harness,
Captain Playfair.	Gear, &c.
	IX.—Dairy Implements,
Mr. Watson.	X.—Miscellaneous Implements.
	XI.—Circular Hand-saws, and Implements used in carpentry, joining, or
Mr. Bell.	preparing wood and timber.
Jugganath Punth.	XIII.—Implements used in pottery.
	XIV.—Implements used in glass-making.
Chimnajee, Deshmook.	XVII.—Miscellaneous.

DEPARTMENT IV.

SECTION A—FOREST AND MINERAL PRODUCE OF INDIA.

Captain Steuart.	Captain Loch.
Lieutenant Forsyth.	Bunseelall Abeerchund.

SECTION B.—MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Dr. Wilson.	Dr. Abbott.
Captain Lucie Smith,	Mr. Chisholm.

MR. BLANFORD.

DEPARTMENT III.

SUB COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. A. B. Ross.

MEMBERS.

Mr. G. Law.	Balajee Sadasheo
Mr. Barclay.	Bootee.

JURY.

Colonel Crichton C. B. Major Dennys. Captain Newmarch. Captain Ricketts. A Member of the Firm of Cursetjee and Co.	Section A, Class I—Dairy Produce. „ XII—Honey and Wax. Section B. „ II—A. Dried fruit Preserves, Pickles, &c. B. Tea and Coffee. C. Spices. D. Saccharine produce.
Captain Mackenzie. Captain Thomson. Mr. Ramsay. Lieutenant Macdougall. Madhorao Gungadhur.	Section A, Class II—Grain. „ III.—Pulse. „ IV.—Tubers. „ IX.—Oil-seeds. „ XI.—Sugar-cane.
Major Nembhard. Dr. Grylls. Captain Walton. Inayuth Ulee Khan, Hukeem. Jagoba Peepulgaonka.	Section A, Class VIII.—Dyes. „ X.—Tabacco. Section B, „ I.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical substances „ II.—E. Fixed, Oils. F. Essential Oils. G. Dyes. H. Mordants. L. Miscellaneous
Mr. Bernard. Dr. Townsend. Dr. Cullen. Mookoond Balkishen Bootee. Kurneedan Golchai, of Hingunghat.	Section A, Class V.—Fibres. „ VI.—Cotton. „ VII.—Raw Silk. „ XIII.—Wool.

DEPARTMENT V.

COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac.

MEMBERS.

Mr. Low.	Captain Oldham.
Major Pearse.	Mr. Robertson.
Captain Manners.	Mr. Sterndale.

JURY.

Mr. Egerton. Mr. Bernard. Major Ranken. Husenjee. Appajee Bootee. Nuthoo Lall. Dundee Rao. Raojee Tantia. Mr. Soorabjee.	CLASSES. I.—Cotton Fabrics. II.—Woollen Manufactures. III.—Silk Manufactures. IV.—Fibrous Manufactures. V.—Embroidered Manufactures.

Colonel Bond. Colonel the Hon'ble C. D. Plunket. Mr. Morris. Mr. Lyall. Major Chamier. Nana Ahir Rao. Raojee Naik. Madhorow Chitnavees.	CLASSES. VI.—Jewelry and Enamel. VII.—Hardware and Cutlery. XI.—Carving in wood and ivory. XV.—Arms and Accoutrements.
Colonel Spence. Colonel Bond. Mr. C. Grant. Mr. Jones. Major Ashburner. Mr. C. Smith. Rajobah Rissaldar. Ram Chundur Deenanath. Tejee, Patel.	CLASSES. VIII.—Porcelain and Pottery. IX.—Glass. X.—Furniture, Upholstery, &c. XII.—Leather Manufactures. XIII.—Paper.
Dr. Rennick. Major Wells. Mr. Paris. Mr. Jensen. Lieutenant Bloomfield. Mr. Noverre.	Section B.–Fine Arts, and all not included in the above.

Report by the Chairman of the Sub Committee for External Arrangements.

1. The ground upon which the Nagpore Exhibition was held adjoins the site of the new Railway Station at Nagpore. It was in a most liberal manner placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee by Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton the Railway Contractors, together with the buildings which have been erected on it.

General boundaries.

The ground is bounded on the West side by the Hislop road, and the new diversion road, and on the North and East sides by the latter. On the South is the new Railway Station now in course of erection. The area enclosed by the Committee for the purposes of the Exhibition was 20 acres.

Buildings.

2. The buildings upon the ground made available for the Exhibition were,

I. The Engine shed, a massive stone building measuring 150 by 44 feet, and 32 feet high. This was devoted to the Fine arts and manufactures, Department V.

II. The Carriage shed, a similar building to the Engine shed, but of less dimensions. It measures 100 feet by 30 and was appropriated for the Forest and mineral products of Department IV.

III. A row of eight cottages, intended for the railway guards and workmen, each Cottage consists of one room measuring 30 by 20 feet and in these the Raw Produce, under Department III, was arranged.

Two sheds, measuring 70 by 20 and 80 by 24 feet, were erected for the Machinery of Department II.

The roofs, which were of galvanized iron, were supported on wooden pillars, and purdahs of common sacking took the place of walls and afforded shelter from the sun.

Approaches.

3. There were two principal approaches to the ground.

One by the Arsenal Road, leading from Seetabuldee to the West entrance. By this approach all the Civil and Military Officers and European

visitors went to the Exhibition. The other which was by the road along the North boulevard of the Juma Lake, led up to the East entrance, and was principally used by the Chiefs and Zemindars, and Natives from the City and the various Camps in the neighbourhood.

Duties of the Sub-Committee.

4. The Sub Committee was charged with making arangements for enclosing the ground on which the Exhibition was to be held, and with allotting the space *within* the enclosure but *outside* of the different buildings. They were charged with all the arrangements for admitting the public, and opening and closing the Exhibition daily, for feeding the live stock, and for enforcing sanitary regulations.

Arrangements of the ground.

5. The ground was fenced in with a railing made of common fencing posts and wire which the Railway Contractors, Messrs Lee, Watson and Aiton, were good enough to lend for the purpose. A considerable expenditure was thus saved to the Sub Committee. The grounds around the building which were to be used for Exhibition purposes, the platform where the Cattle Pens were constructed, and the space between it and the large Engine shed, were levelled and dressed with a thin coating of gravel. A broad metalled road was made through the ground with two handsome gates of entrance. The space between the Engine shed and platform was laid out as a promenade. Flowering shrubs and plants were arranged upon it in parterres, and a handsome bandstand in the centre, and two beautiful cast iron fountains, one on each side, contributed greatly to the ornamentation and attraction of the ground. The buildings, the enclosure railing and the Cattle Pens, were decorated with bright coloured flags and streamers.

The expenditure of the Sub Committee in levelling and metalling, in making roads and gates, in fencing, in constructing Cattle Pens and Poultry shed and Bandstand, and ornamenting the grounds was about Rs. 8,500 in all, a portion of this sum will be recovered from the sale of materials.

Police arrangements

6. A body of 300 Police drawn from the different districts of the Provinces, was located in tents pitched within the enclosures. The whole of the arrangements for the protection of the property, for guarding against accident and crime, and for the prevention of crowding and disturbance, were, under the general supervision of the Inspector General of Police and the Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, entrusted to Mr. Inspector Price. No accident of any kind occurred, and no property belonging to any Exhibitor was

lost or stolen during the time the Exhibition remained open, and with the exception of two trifling cases of pocket picking in the crowd, there was no crime committed. As Chairman of the External Arrangements Sub Committee, I beg here to acknowledge with hearty thanks the valuable assistance rendered to the Sub Committee by Mr. Price, by his admirable Police arrangements, by his untiring vigilance, and by his constant and successful efforts to assist the operations of the Sub Committee in every way. During the night the whole ground was constantly patrolled by the Police. The large building in which the jewels and all the most valuable property were collected was lined with Police sentries, and was brilliantly lighted up with Kerosine Lamps. By these precautions and by placing the jewelry and plate in glass cases, which were securely locked, theft was made almost impossible except with the connivance of the Police.

Arrangement for exhibiting live stock.

7. The space taken up for the Cattle and Sheep and Goats comprised an area of 5,150 square yards. The pens for the animals were arranged in double rows, there being 14 pens, each 9 feet square, in each row—between each double row, was a path 10 feet broad for the visitors and attendants. The pens were rather too small for the larger bullocks and buffaloes. They were constructed of ordinary fence posts borrowed from the Railway Company and bamboos nailed across. They had no covering and this was a mistake, for the weather being much hotter than was anticipated, the animals suffered a good deal from exposure to the sun.

The brood mares were exhibited in one double row of pens, the partitions having been taken away, and a space of 18 feet by 9 given to each mare. The ponies occupied a row of single pens. The country bred horses were shown in a space of ground to the East of the Cattle Pens, and the Arab Horses in a row of stabling consisting of 22 stalls, made of jungle wood and matting, that was put up expressly for them.

The poultry were shown in a shed 72 feet by 26, roofed with bamboo matting, this shed cost about Rupees 600. There were two rows of coops, constructed of split bamboos and three tiers of coops in each row; between the rows was a passage for the attendants, and a walk 6 feet broad all round the outside was left for the visitors.

Food and attendance for the Live Stock.

8. The Cattle Pens were littered down at the expense of the Exhibition Committee, but the animals were fed by their owners. A row of thatch huts was put up to the East of the pens and running parallel to them along

the platform, and in these the attendants found shelter during the day and slept at night. A large supply of forage was stacked on a convenient site just outside the enclosure, and close to the Cattle Pens, by some of the dealers of the City, and there the attendants purchased food for the animals as required. Water tubs and earthen vessels were provided by the Sub Committee, and their water carriers kept up a constant supply of water.

Each attendant was required to keep his own pen clean, removing the refuse every morning to a spot allotted for the purpose, from which it was taken daily by the sweepers and scavenger carts engaged by the Sub Committee.

The poultry were supplied with food and water and attendance during the Exhibition at the cost of the Exhibition Committee. The expense was trifling.

Horned Cattle.

9. Of Horned Cattle there were shewn 239 head, amongst these there were—

15 Hissar Bulls.
6 Nellore Bulls.
16 Central Provinces' Bulls.
31 Cows.
54 pairs of Draught Bullocks.
13 do. of Plough do.
13 Bull Buffaloes.
16 Cow do.

and several pairs of draught Bullocks.

The report of the Jury is appended.

11 Committee's and 16 Special Prizes were not awarded.

Horses.

10. Of Country bred Horses the show was inferior—indeed there was scarcely one horse bred in the Central Provinces deserving of any attention—but then it is to be remembered that the Central Provinces do not, as yet, produce good horses. There were some tolerably good brood mares. There were exhibited altogether—

16 Country bred Horses.
13 Country Mares.
12 Arabs.
3 Colts.
10 Ponies and Galloways.

9 Committee's and 3 Special Prizes were not awarded.

The report of the Jury is appended.

Sheep and Goats.

11. The show of Sheep and Goats, as will be seen by a reference to the accompanying report of the Jury was decidedly poor.

The numbers exhibited were,

12 Rams.
45 Ewes.
25 He Goats.
42 She Goats.

Some of the Rams were very good specimens, especially one very fine Doombah ram which carried off several Prizes.

10 Committee's and 5 special prizes were not awarded.

Poultry.

12. The Jury that awarded the Prizes for Poultry has not sent in a report. The show was very limited. There were

20 Pens of country Fowls.
8 Pens of game Fowls.
18 Guinea Fowls.
14 Turkeys.
10 Geese.
24 Ducks and a few fancy and Bantam Fowls.

There were few Pigeons and hardly any Rabbits. Some of the country Fowls were of excellent form and plumage. There were some remarkably fine specimens of game Fowls, one cock was valued at Rs. 150. The guinea and fancy fowls were fair, and so were the Ducks and geese, but the Turkeys were inferior. All the prizes were awarded.

Sales of Live Stock.

13. The sales of Live stock were very trifling, and this arose from the fact that none of the really good animals were offered for sale. Of 67 pairs of draught and plough bullocks exhibited, only 7 pairs were for sale. Of the Bulls but one was for sale, of Cows only two, and of the Buffaloes only two. This will show in what estimation the animals were held by their owners.

Improvement of breeds.

14. The Juries have made no remarks upon the improvement of the breeds of Live stock in the Central Provinces. The following suggestions are offered with extreme diffidence. First as regards Cattle, there are in the Wurda District, in Nimar and in several other Districts of the Provinces, excellent

breeds of Cattle. The Nagpore Bullocks are remarkable for their speed and endurance. What they seem to require to make them perhaps equal to the Cattle of any part of India is additional size. This, it is hoped, will be obtained by crossing them with the Bulls from Hissar and Nellore, of which some noble specimens were shown at the Exhibition. The Nellore Bulls seem especially well adapted to secure a good breed, but to obtain a fair result within a reasonable time, the cows to be bred from, should be selected. It is however difficult to do this, the natives object to bring their Cows to the Bulls and prefer having a bull turned out into the jungle with an entire herd. In this way the inferior Cows will be bred from as well as the best, and thus the highest result obtainable from crossing the breeds will not be obtained. Unless the principle of selection is acted upon, it must take a very long time to produce any appreciable improvement in the breed of cattle of a whole Province, or even of a District, when the number of Bulls of the superior breed is so limited.

The Buffaloes of the Central Provinces are already very good, especially those in the Districts where the wild Buffaloe is found. It is generally believed that the wild Buffaloe Bulls, where they prevail, cross with the tame buffaloe village Cows, when the lattter are grazing in the Jungles.

Some improvement in the breed of Horses may be looked for from the recent importation by Government of Arab Stallions, but until there are good mares, there cannot be good foals. Now, except perhaps in the Nursingpore District, there are no good mares in the Provinces, and the only result that can be looked for from crossing these high bred Arab Stallions with the miserable little Ponies that are seen every where, is an improved breed of Tattoos. This in time may lead up to a superior description of horse, but the process will be a very tedious one. The remedy appears to be to import mares as well as Stallions, but to do this, and to utilize them when improved, so as really to lead to the introduction of a good useful horse into the Provinces, would require the establishment of a Government stud. There are many localities in the Central Provinces where a Government stud Establishment could be maintained at a moderate cost with every prospect of its being successful.

Except on the Godavery river there is apparently no good breed of sheep in the Provinces. The only way to improve the breed would be to import good rams from other parts of India.

Tickets.

15. The exhibition was opened on the 26th December 1865 and closed to the public on the 3rd of January 1866. It was thus open for 8 days, as on Sunday there was no admission.

Admission was by season or by day ticket. The price of a season Ticket was Rupees 4. The price of the tickets for the first or opening day was Rs. 3, for the 7th day it was 1 Rupee, and for each of the other days it was 4 annas. 23,674 tickets were sold in all, of these 2,372 were season tickets, 21 were three Rupees tickets, 414 were one Rupee tickets, and the remainder viz. 20,867 were 4 annas tickets. The total sum received by the sale of tickets was Rupees 15,181-12-0 which after deducting the cost of the tickets and all expenses, left a clear balance in favor of the funds of the Exhibition of upwards of Rupees 14,000. A few days before the opening of the Exhibition a Native Banker of Nagpore offered to pay down Rupees 15,000 for the exclusive right to sell tickets at the rates fixed by the Committee, and undertaking to pay all expenses, but the Committee, while thinking the offer a good one, declined to entertain it, being apprehensive that, if the sale of tickets was put into the hands of any one individual, undue pressure might perhaps be put upon the poorer and more ignorant of the people to induce them to purchase. The Committee therefore kept the sale of tickets to themselves. Tickets were distributed for sale to all the principal shop-keepers and Native bankers, and a tent for the sale of day tickets was pitched within 50 yards of each entrance gate. No money was received at the gates, every visitor was required to show a ticket before he could be admitted. As no arrangements could be made for ensuring the return of every ticket, tickets of a distinctive colour were issued for each day to guard against fraud.

On one day appointed by the Committee, European and Native Soldiers and Police in uniform were admitted free, and on the day after the Exhibition was closed to the public, the scholars from the Government schools, and selected artizans from each district were similarly admitted.

Opening and closing daily.

16. The Exhibition opened daily at 11 A. M. to the public and closed at 5 P. M. at which hours the Union Jack on the principal flag staff was hoisted and lowered. At ½ past 4 a bell began to ring to warn visitors that the closing hour was near, and at 5 o'clock the gates were closed against ingress, and the Police gradually cleared the ground. It was found after the first public day that the crowd in the buildings, especially in the one devoted to the fine arts, was so great that ladies could not with any comfort inspect the various objects of interest. To obviate this the Committee issued special tickets to season ticket holders, which admitted their possessors to the Exhibition between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. This arrangement gave great satisfaction and enabled those who really took an intelligent interest in the Exhibition, to make a thorough inspection of every thing worthy of notice.

A band was in attendance daily during the afternoon and proved a great attraction to the native visitors. It is difficult to estimate exactly the number of persons who visited the Exhibition, but probably not less than from 25, to 26,000 saw it once. The greatest number present at any one time was perhaps about 6,000 persons, There was a constant stream of people through the Fine Arts building and the Machinery sheds, and there, and in every other building, were stationed competent persons engaged for the purpose by the Committee, who explained in the various languages spoken in the Central Provinces, the object, uses and cost of the different objects of interest, the mode and place of their manufacture, and the materials of which they were made. Salesmen were also distributed throughout the different departments, and every facility was afforded for purchase to those who wished to become purchasers.

Flower Show.

17. On the 5th day of the Exhibition there was a Flower show on the ground. This was held in Tents pitched on the platform to the South of the Cattle Pens. There was a good display of flowers and a remarkably fine show of the vegetables and fruit that were in season.

Conduct of the people.

18. The conduct of the visitors was most admirable. Their good temper and forbearance in the greatest crowds were conspicuous, and it is owing to this in a great measure that the Sub-Committee found their task so easy in carrying out all their arrangements, which it is gratifying to record were fairly successful in every particular, and were completed without any contretemps of any description.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

Report of Jury on Horned Cattle.

I. The Jury appointed for awarding prizes for Horned Cattle at the Nagpore Exhibition having finished their work, have much pleasure in recording their opinion that the shew of Cattle has on the whole been highly satisfactory and augurs well for the future.

II. Fourteen hundred Rupees was the total amount allotted by the General Committee to be expended in prizes under Class I. of Depart-

ment I. This sum was divided into thirteen general prizes, with Sub-Divisions of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.

III. The Jury had resolved from the outset to be as liberal as possible in giving away all the prizes offered by way of encouragement for the future, but as an altogether indiscriminate allotment thereof would have defeated one of the objects contemplated, viz. the reward of *real merit*, in one or two instances only, one prize was awarded.

IV. The total number of cattle exhibited was two hundred and thirty nine head, among which were included fifteen Bulls from Hissar, and six from Nellore, all the property of Government. The Nellore Government Bulls were remarkably fine animals. One in particular, exhibited from the Nagpore District, would be considered a splendid animal in any cattle show in the world. The animals belonging to Government were debarred from competing for prizes.

V. There were Exhibitions of one sort or another from about two thirds of the Districts in the Central Provinces, but the successful ones were confined to those of Nagpore, Bhundara, Wurda, Chanda, Seonee, Nimar and Saugor. An Exhibitor from Nimar obtained the second prize for the best pair of Bullocks under 54 inches in height, and one from Chanda the 2nd prize for the best pair of plough Bullocks. A Seonee man got the 4th prize for the best Milch Cow owned and bred by a resident in the Central Provinces. The 1st prize for the best pair of Bullocks shown, was awarded to a Bhundara Exhibitor, and another from that District obtained the 4th prize for a pair of Bullocks under 54 inches in height. The following three prizes were taken by Exhibitors from the Wurda District viz. the 1st prizes for the best Bull and best Milch Cow bred and owned by a resident in the Central Provinces, and the third for the best pair of Bullocks under 54 inches in height. The Nagpore District carrried off all the other prizes except that for the best Bull bred any where, which was awarded to Colonel Maclean's Bull from Saugor.

VI. Some of the Bullocks were certainly splendid specimens, but there was some difficulty in ascertaining whether they were actually bred in the Central Provinces or not. If bred here, the Jury think that many of them could not have been from indigenous stock, but from importations most probably from Berar, Gujrat and other places.

VII. The Nellore Bulls exhibited by District Officers are, as before stated, deserving of all the praise that can be given. Those from Hissar are fine young animals, but were exhibited at a disadvantage consequent

on their recent journey. The Jury however think that these animals are somewhat too leggy and that their cross with indigenous cattle would not produce a very superior stock.

VIII. The show of Milch Cows was not particularly good, as with the exception of those that actually obtained prizes, there was scarcely one deserving of notice. Two very fine animals were exhibited by Mr. Egerton C. S. of Nagpore. Another exhibited by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor of Nagpore would have obtained the first prize, had she not been barred from competing by having no calf at foot.

IX. Of Buffaloe Bulls there was a good show, some of them were very fine animals. There was a respectable number too of Buffaloe Cows. The prizes in these classes were mostly taken by Exhibitors from the Nagpore District.

Report by the Chairman of the Sub Committee for Department No. II.—"Machinery and Implements used in Agriculture, Irrigation or manufacture of any kind."

In reporting on this Department, an expression of the greatest satisfaction at the large and valuable contributions should be recorded.

Taking into consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties that had to be contended with, in conveying such ponderous masses of machinery and implements to the comparatively isolated position of Nagpore, over roads scarcely formed and totally unbridged, it is a matter of surprise and wonder that so much could have been done, and that the different classes could have been so well represented.

The contributions were anything but local; the great bulk of the implements, and it may be said, the whole of the Machinery were of English manufacture.

To the public spirit and stirring energy of the Firms of Bombay, is principally due the credit of having exhibited the higher class of machinery. Calcutta has done much, and as regards the Agricultural Implements of European manufacture, was perhaps equally well repre-

sented as Bombay, but the Machinery used in the manufacture and working of cotton, iron and wood, was almost exclusively sent from Bombay; in many instances England itself was indented on by the Bombay Firms for Machines specially for the Exhibition.

Bombay might perhaps have possessed some advantage over Calcutta in the comparative proximity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nagpore. The nearest point to which goods could be carried by Railway from Bombay was still 70 miles distant, but that 70 miles was of such a nature as to more than compensate for the longer distance from Calcutta via Mirzapore and Jubbulpore, by the nearly completed Great Northern Road. None but those who know the physical obstacles that had to be encountered on the 70 miles of Road above referred to, can form the slightest idea of the difficulties that had to be overcome. This 70 miles commences at the South side of the Wurdah River to which point the rails of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were laid, though the line was opened for public traffic only to Budnaira. By the great kindness of the Contractors Messrs Lee, Watson and Aiton, the Machinery was delivered from Budnaira to the Wurda River a distance of about 40 miles. At the Wurda the rails suddenly end on a high embankment. To unload the trucks and convey the machinery across the River was the first step towards Nagpore. A temporary road had to be made from the top of the Railway embankment down the bank and across the bed of the stream and up its opposite bank, many of the pieces of iron work to be lifted weighed between 1 and 3 tons. A 5 H. P. Engine had also to be got across the River, and this was but the beginning of the 70 miles. To Mr. R. M. Brereton and other Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Staff, and to Mr. Heads and other European members of the Contractors' Staff, the Committee are deeply indebted for their invaluable assistance in undertaking this great labour. When it is understood that for 50 miles, the road is no more than a common country Cart track, intersected by frequent nullahs and rivers, (the "Bor" and the "Dham" are large crossings); that to all intents and purposes the road had to be made the whole way, yard by yard, in advance of the carts with their bulky freight, the extraordinary efforts necessarily called forth in conducting safely these large masses, demands the highest admiration. In nearly every instance these efforts were crowned with success, a very few cases occurred of the contributions arriving at Nagpore too late for Exhibition, but these were owing more to the fact of their late transmission from Bombay than from great delay on the road from the Wurdah River to Nagpore.

It may naturally be supposed that the common country cart would be found insufficient for the carriage of such heavy weights, and the resistance of such great strains. Arrangements had been made with the Commissary of Ordnance for a supply of mortar and platform carts, a transport train was organized, relays of bullocks being provided at distances of every 6 miles or so, this worked very well, but the time in which to convey so much was, far too short, and great anxiety was felt as to the arrival of the Machinery. A few days only before the actual opening day of the Exhibition, the long train of carts to each of which were harnessed two, four, or six pairs of Bullocks entered the ground.

The work of unpacking and fitting the Machinery was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Macrae, a gentleman from Bombay, who had been engaged by the Sub Committee for this purpose, and for superintending the working of the Machinery in motion during the time of the Exhibition. He was ably assisted by a party of the men of the 1st Royal Regiment from Kamptee, whose services were most kindly placed at the disposal of the Sub Committee by Colonel the Honorable C. D. Plunket. The men did their work in the most efficient and cheerful manner, and their services were of the greatest possible value. It is not too much to say, that had it not been for their aid, many of the machines would not have been fitted for exhibition. Whether in lifting great weights (and here the Native arm like the Native cart was not to be relied on) or in raising the water tank (for working the fountains) to the top of the sleeper stack 30 feet in height, or in climbing about the walls and roof of the sheds for decorative purposes, these men were alike ready and willing to do every thing they were asked. They also kept the whole of the Machines worked by hand, in motion, during the days of the Exhibition.

The building specially erected for Department No. 2, were two sheds with iron roofs supported on teak columns, each 80 feet by 20 feet, called respectively the "Machinery" and "Agricultural Implements" sheds, a portion of one of the permanent station buildings 100 feet by 30 feet was also set apart for miscellaneous articles, hand tools and smaller implements; a staging erected over and around a well formed the site of the irrigating and other pumps—while the whole of the ploughs, harrows and grubbers, sugar and oil mills, lever and screw cotton presses, steam and hand ice machines, with a large selection of other implements, had to be placed out on the open ground. In the "Machinery" shed, the machinery worked by steam power was ranged; at the South East corner was fixed the Engine, a length of shafting with pulleys run-

ning parallel to and outside the shed; from this was worked the cotton gin of Messrs. Platt Brothers, the cotton saw gin and the circular saw fitted in the saw bench. There were also exhibited in this shed, worked by manual labor, the shearing and punching machine, brick and tile making machine, lathe for turning iron, several hand cotton gins, copper plate and typographic printing presses, lever shears and screw punches, screw jack with lateral movement, crabs, several beautiful working models of horizontal, vertical, and locomotive engines, model wind mills, models of weirs, anicuts, river ferry boats, water wheels, Archimedian screws, Persian wheels, and other arrangements for raising and controlling water.

The "Agricultural Implements." shed was devoted principally to agricultural, farmyard, and miscellaneous implements, there were exhibited flower mills, rice hullers, grain splitters, chaff cutters, thrashing and winnowing machines and fanners, all of European manufacture, and a large collection of implements used in agriculture of native make. In addition to these the excellent collections of agricultural machinery and implements, contributed by the Secretary of State, were exhibited, consisting of bullock gearings, thrashing and winnowing machines, chaff cutters, ploughs, harrows, rakes, hoes, drills and rollers. Among the implements for irrigating purposes or raising water, were exhibited Persian wheels, centrifugal pumps, two-throw lift pump for wells of 60 feet in depth, to be worked by hand or bullock power, double lift and force pumps, portable pumps on tripods, portable and hand garden pumps and fire engines.

In the portion of the large Station building set apart for the hand, and smaller miscellaneous tools and articles, were exhibited a capital collection of carpenter's, joiner's and smith's tools, felling and other axes, knives, bill hooks and shears, grain holders, iron wire netting, and iron seats, churns, milk pans and other dairy articles, specimens of sheet iron, brass and copper, galvanized corrugated iron sheeting, cast iron piping and wrougbt iron tubing, Welch, Scotch, Staffordshire, Lowmoor and Swedish bar and hammerd iron, angle and T iron, steel bars, round, square, hexagonal and octagonal, a couple of first rate sewing machines, a highly ornamental brass spring bedstead, Milner's fire proof safe, and a fine collection of house fittings,

There were also exhibited at work, looms and spinning wheels, and iron smelting furnaces.

It will be seen from the above that every class and section named in

this Department, was most satisfactorily represented; so much so, that in many instances the juries recommended a large increase in the amount of the prizes, to enable them, if not adequately to reward the worth of the things exhibited, at least to recognize their special merit. The juries report will show for what contributions these increased prizes were given, as also the extent to which the prizes were increased.

The special prizes were nearly all awarded, the exceptional cases arose more from the peculiar nature of the purpose for which the prize was offered than from the lack of competitors.

The whole of the machinery and implements capable of being worked, either by steam, bullock or hand power, were worked daily. A staff of intelligent natives having been instructed in the principals of construction and working of the machines, were appointed for the purpose of explaining the same to the visitors.

The constant crowds of natives who gathered round each machine, watching with eagerness its motion, and questioning with curiosity as to its power, testified to the intense delight and interest they must have experienced.

A piece of land was selected near the Exhibition ground, and a day set apart for a competitive trial of Native and English Agricultural Implements.

The Chief Commissioner and a vast assemblage of zemindars and native land proprietors were present—the result was highly in favor of the English implements, the deep soil ploughs drawn by 2 pairs of good bullocks, and driven by an English Soldier, (who had doubtless once served at the plough-tail) turning over the soil in good ridge and furrow in thorough English style. It must strike one as strange that these English agricultural implements have not already been in use in India; of their superiority over Native ploughs in most soils, there can be no doubt. It is to be hoped that their introduction into the Central Provinces at the Exhibition, followed up as it will be by energetic steps on the part of the Chief Commissioner in providing specimen supplies at the different Tehseels, will in time bring about their general use by the Native cultivator.

The character of the Machinery generally will be seen from the above description of what was exhibited, to have been of a very high class;

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perhaps in this respect it was almost too complicated to be fully comprehended by the untutored native mind, as yet ignorant of the most primitive rudimentary principles of mechanical power. The machines specially deserving of notice and perhaps the most calculated to strike the native mind with a sense of the vast superiority of the inventive faculty and mechanical power of the English nation, were the 5 H P Portable machine, the punching and shearing machine, worked either by steam or hand to cut and punch ½ inch iron plate, the exeeedingly beautiful self-feeding cotton gin of Messrs. Platt Brothers, the lathe for turning iron, and the collection of centrifugal force and lift pumps. The contrast of these machines with those of native manufacture was unspeakable. The specimens of machinery exhibited by natives, though rough, were of creditable workmanship; but the inventive talent was scarcely any where to be distinguished, their machines were, in principle of working, a repetition of those used by their forefathers from generation to generation.

In this particular is the lesson of the Exhibition to be learned. The first consciousness of the great truth must have forced itself upon the native heart, that there is a greater power in the English brain and in the English arm than they have ever been capable of comprehending. But the future surely is full of promise of better things. That the native of India can work must have been palpable to all English visitors, the first step towards an increase in excellence is that he shall work under English guidance. It will not be long before the innate power of the mind unfolds itself, the cunning hand, stimulated by the awakened knowledge of the possession of the power to perform, will place the native workman upon a fairer stage in competition with the European Mechanic. The spirit engendered by this Exhibition, combined with the approaching opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nagpore, giving facilities of communication with other places and other men, opening also to the natives of the Central Provinces the means of obtaining working tools from every market, holds out every prospect that the hope and purpose of the Exhibition will be realized at no distant future.

EDWARD DANGERFIELD,
Chairman.

Report of Jury on Department II.—Machinery.

Number.	Name and Residence.	Article for which prize was awarded.	Class of Prize.	Amount.		
		CLASS I.				
		Prime Movers.				
1	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	2 Portable Engines. ..	1st	250	0	0
2	Mr. Laing, Bombay. ..	Working models of steam Engine	..	50	0	0
		CLASS II.				
		Implements for Tillage.				
1	Mesrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	1 Plough.	1st	40	0	0
2	Do. do. ..	3 Harrows.	2nd	10	0	0
3	Messrs. Thomson and Co, Calcutta.	3 Harrows.	1st	20	0	0
4	Do. do. ..	4 Grubbers.	1st	20	0	0
5	Do. do. ..	5 Tools for preparing ground	1st	30	0	0
6	A. B. Ross Esq, Nagpore.	2 Native Ploughs. ..	1st	30	0	0
7	Deputy Comr. Belaspore.	2 Native Do.	2nd	15	0	0
8	Kunj Beharee, Chanda. ..	4 Grubbers or scarifier. ..	2nd	10	0	0
		CLASS III.				
		Implements for Sowing.				
1	Messrs. Farnham and Co, Bombay.	1 Dall seed sowing Machine.	1st	50	0	0
		CLASS IV.				
		Implements for Irrigating.				
1	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	3 Irrigating Pumps. ..	1st	80	0	0
2	Messrs. Thomson and Co, Calcutta	Do. do. ..	2nd	60	0	0
3	Do. do. ..	Garden do, ..	3rd	30	0	0
4	A. B. Ross Esq, Nagpore.	2 Working Models of Country water raising machine	1st	25	0	0
5	Boput, Nagpore	3 Irrigating or garden Pump, commended by Jury.	4th	30	0	0

CLASS V.

Harvesting Machine

None.

CLASS VI.

Implements for preparing produce for the Market.

Number.	Name and Residence.	Article for which prize was awarded.	Class of Prize.	Amount.
1	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	1 Thrashing Machine. ..	1st	60 0 0
2	Messrs. Farnham and Co, Bombay.	12 Rice cleaning Machines	1st	40 0 0
3	Messrs. Robinson Newton and Co, Bombay. ..	9 Cotton Gins.	1st	150 0 0
4	Major Ashburner, Chindwarra.	6 Implements or native Machines for expressing Sugar.	1st	60 0 0
5	A. C. Lyall Esq, Nagpore.	2 Winnowing Machines.	1st	35 0 0
6	Mr. Abercrombie, Kamptee	15 Flower mill	1st	70 0 0
7	Mahomed Hoossain Bux Nagpore.	Machine for expressing sugar, commended by Jury	1st	50 0 0
8	Tanbajee Matagurree, Nagpore.	Silk reeling Machine divided.	1st	30 0 0
9	Bhowria Oomsair. ..	Do. do. divided	1st	30 0 0

CLASS VII.

Farmyard Implements.

1	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	1 Chaff Cutter divided. ..	1st	37 8 0
2	Messrs Thomson and Co, Calcutta.	1 Chaff Cutter divided. ..	1st	37 8 0
3	Do. do. ..	Grain Splitter	1st	20 0 0
4	Do. do. ..	Feeding Troughs ..	1st	30 0 0

CLASS VIII.

Agricultural Carriage Harness, Gear &c.

1	D. Yenkiah, Kamptee. ..	Substitute for Hackery ..	1st	70 0 0

CLASS IX.

Dairy Implements.

1	Messrs. Thomson and Co, Calcutta	1 Churn	1st	15 0 0
2	Do. do. ..	Milk Pans	1st	15 0 0

CLASS X.

Miscellaneous Implements.

Number.	Name and Residence.	Article for which prize was awarded.	Class of prize.	Amount.		
1	Messrs. Thomson and Co, Calcutta. ..	Grain holder	1st	20	0	0
2	Do. do. ..	Felling axes, pruning knives &c.	1st	35	0	0
	CLASS XI.					
1	Messrs. Thomson and Co, Calcutta. .	Circular saw and tools used in carpentery	1st	100	0	0
	CLASS XII.					
1	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	Implements for working Iron .	2nd	50	0	0
	CLASS XV.					
1	Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co, Bombay. ..	Implements for working Iron	1st	150	0	0
2	Mr. Vanstavern, Upper Godavery. .	Models for Controlling water. ..	1st	30	0	0
	CLASS XVI. *Sewing Machines.*					
1	Messrs Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ..	Sewing Machine	1st	25	0	0
2	Mrs. Townsend	Do. do.	2nd	20	0	0
	CLASS XVII. *Miscellaneous.*					
1	Messrs Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay. ...	Fire Engine	1st	25	0	0
2	Do. do. ..	Prize recommended by Jury, collection of Miscellaneous Tools and house furniture.. ..		100	0	0

The Jury would commend for honorable mention the following contributions from Government officers, which under rule, could not compete for prizes, but which deserve their warmest acknowledgments.

1 The Secretary of State.

2 Commissary of Ordnance, Nagpore.

3. Deputy Commissioner, Wurda.

4 Mr. Walton, Dharwar Factory.

5. Chief Commissioner's Printing Office, Nagpore.

DEPARTMENT II.—MACHINERY.

Special Prizes.

Special prizes list Number.	Name and Residence.	Articles for which prize was awarded.	Amount.		
		CLASS II.			
64	J. W. Macdougall, Nagpore.	Improvement on Native Plough.	25	0	0
63	Luximon Jayram.	Native Plough.	20	0	0
65	Kunj Behari, Chanda. ...	Native Plough owned by Resident of Chanda District.	40	0	0
66	Appajee Boberee	Set of husbandry implements	50	0	0
		CLASS IV.			
67	Messrs. Fletcher and Mitchell, Bombay.	Machine for raising water from wells or tanks. ..	100	0	0
68	Do. do. ..	Machine for Irrigation purposes.	25	0	0
69	Do. do. ..	Machine for raising water from wells.	25	0	0
70	Major Nembhard, Raepore.	Model for raising water from Wells or Tanks. ..	25	0	0
		CLASS VI.			
72	Messrs Robinson, Newton & Co, Bombay.	Improvement on Cotton Gin.	25	0	0
75	Messrs Farnham and Co, Bombay.	Rice huller	100	0	0
73	Major Ashburner, Chindwarra.	Sugar cane Machine. ..	120	0	0
74	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	100	0	0
77	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	20	0	0
		CLASS VII.			
80	Messrs Thomson and Co, Calcutta.	Grain Crusher	25	0	0
		CLASS XIII.			
86	Messrs Framjee Sands & Co, Bombay.	Brick Machine.	20	0	0
		CLASS XVI.			
90	Deputy Commissioner, Belaspore.	Model Thermantidote. ..	25	0	0
89	Mr. Vanstavern, Upper Godavery.	Model ferry boat. ..	25	0	0

Report by Chairman of Sub-Committee for Department III—Raw Produce.

1. The articles to be competed for in this Department, were classed in the published Prize Lists under two general Sections, A and B, the former comprising 13 classes and the latter 2. These latter classes were again sub-divided into 12 distinct heads; but in arranging the articles for exhibition and competition, it was considered convenient to depart in some measure from the original order of classification, and the articles submitted to four juries according to the following disposition.

I. Dairy Produce, Honey, Wax, Preserves, Pickles, Sugar, Nuts, Dried Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Spices.

II. Grain, Pulse, Tubers, Oilseeds, Sugarcane.

III. Dyes, Mordants, Chemical and Pharmaceutical substances, Tobacco, Oils.

IV. Hemp and other Fibres, Cotton, Raw Silk, Wool.

2. For the exhibition of these articles the two ranges of Railway Cottages (for guards) consisting of 8 rooms were allotted. In these rooms tables covered with cloth were placed along the four sides, and on these the several articles were arranged, Grain &c. being exhibited in boxes of uniform size and appearance, Oil, Honey, &c. in bottles, and Cotton, Wool &c. in net bags.

3. The expenditure amounted altogether to about Rupees 1300, almost the whole of which was for tables, cloth, matting &c. and must have been very nearly altogether recovered by their sale after the Exhibition. All articles claimed were returned to the Exhibitors, of those unclaimed, the Grains, Pulses &c. were made over to the Poor house, after a selection had been made for the Museum, and of the other articles such as were not reserved for the Museum, were sold for the benefit of the Exhibitors, or of the General Fund.

4. It is to be regretted that several articles sent to the Exhibition did not reach in time. Among these were dairy produce from Sironcha, a contribution from Nimar, and a large collection of Fibres, Grains, Oil seeds, Oils, &c. from Dr. Hunter at Madras, which has been placed in the Museum. Referring to the Jury Reports for fuller details, I beg to note generally as follows.

5. Class I. Under this class, Honey and Wax from Dumoh, Goor (Jaggery) from Baitool, and Tea from Kumaon, made the best show. Messrs. Patterson & Co. of Singapore, exhibited a superior collection of spices. Good Coffee was also sent from Singapore, but, to the surprise of all, Coffee grown in Major Maclean's Garden at Saugor, surpassed the other. The berry was small, clear and of a pale green color, and the aroma fine. The Preserves and Pickles from Lucknow were very superior, the former quite equal to the best China Preserves. There was no show of Dairy produce except Ghee (clarified butter).

6. Class II. In respect of Grains and Tubers, the Jury considered that the exhibition of the former could not be called superior, exception being made in favor of Rice only, yet I do not know of a single Indian grain that had not its representative, from Wheat and Indian corn, to wild Rice and Kungnee, (*Panicum Italicum*) and the Wheat of the Nerbudda valley was of the most superior kind. The exhibition of Pulses was regarded as better; although the celebrated *Dals* of Nimar, which Indian Emperors were wont to prize, as *Bura Rice* was prized by Runjet Sing and the Umeers of Cabool, were absent. Among the Tubers, Potatoes grown at Mohtoor from English seed, imported by the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Central Provinces, were far superior to any others, but the show altogether was poor, notwithstanding the exhibition of numerous specimens of wild Arrowroot, Yams, Sweet Potatoes, Arums &c., which have been made over for experiment to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

7. Class III. In the Classes comprising Dyes, Tobacco and Chemical and Pharmaceutical substances, Messrs McLean Warwick & Co. of Jubbulpore, sent superior Lac Dye. Al *(Morinda Citrifolia)* was well represented as was also Tobacco. Dr. Birdwood's collection of vegetable medicinal substances was very complete and extensive. The oils were well represented (except Cocoanut) "Oil for burning" exhibited by the Bombay Oil Works company, was particularly clear and good, and the best collection of oils was sent by Appoo Dasun, 2nd Dresser of the Heude Dispensary. The best samples of Essential Oils, were from Mr John Fisher of Singapore. Dr. Hunter contributed an interesting collection of Manures, and Mr. Macqueen of Chanda sent a large and varied collection of native remedies.

8. Class IV. In Fibres, cotton held a conspicuous position. The prizes for acclimated New Orleans, as well as Indigenous common cotton, were won by the Wurdah District; but Mr. Davidson of Booldana, Mr. Walton of Dharwar, and Mr. Carey of Jubbulpore, exhibited some very

interesting specimens, as did also Dr. Birdwood of Bombay. A special prize has been recommended for the Reverend Mr. Davidson for the best and most successful experiments in acclimatizing cotton and improving its culture. The show of indigenous Wool was very good, Nursingpore carrying away the palm from other good specimens exhibited by Baitool and Chindwarra. Some interesting specimens of wild fibres (Doodheea Chickna and Murwur) were exhibited, and the show of Hemp and Putsun was fair. The Flax exhibited was from Scind, and Rae Bareilly in Oudh. The preparation of Flax has not yet been attempted in the Central Provinces, where Linseed is however extensively cultivated for its Grain.

9. A detailed list of the Prizes and Medals awarded is forwarded herewith. Of the 195 Government prizes allotted to this Department, amounting to Rupees 2500, 134 to the value of Rupees 1916, have been awarded, and of the 36 special prizes, aggregating 820 Rupees, 27 amounting to Rupees 626, have been awarded, together with the special prize of Rupees 50, recommended by the Jury for the Reverend Mr. Davidson, for his New Orleans and Pedigree Cotton. Of the 28 special prizes thus awarded, only 15 carry a medal and certificate with them for general superior excellence, the remaining 15 being for merely local superiority of the article exhibited, and as such entitling the competitor to a money payment only.

Reports by Juries on Department III—Raw Produce.

CLASS I.—COUNTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

Ghee.

Except the samples which won the prizes under this head, none of the others are worth noticing, and there was some difficulty in deciding which of the samples was the best.

Honey.

None in the comb was exhibited, as such will not keep in this climate. The special prize for Honey was won by the wild Jepannie sample sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, to which was also assigned the 1st and the 2nd Prizes.

Wax.

The 1st prize was won by a firm from Dinapore, and was far superior to any other—next came Dumoh, which District, both in honey and wax, excelled all other Districts. Mundlah was next best and furnished one very good sample of honey, Ellichpore in Berar sent some good wax.

Central Asian dried fruits. No great exhibition—only one prize awarded. No collections under the other heads were deserving of special merit to award prizes for.

Indian Nuts. The collections of these were not good, and no one collection embraces the whole of the conditions, consequently no prizes were awarded. The Nagpore collection is the best and nearest to the conditions. The Areca nut from Singapore, appears to be of a superior kind.

Dried Mohwa flowers. Both prizes have been awarded—the special prize to the gainer of the 1st.

Indian Preserves. The only complete collection fulfilling the conditions was sent by Colonel Barrow from Lucknow, and appeared very superior—the 1st prize was awarded to them. No 2nd prize was awarded.

Indian Jellies. None merited a reward.

Indian Pickles. Colonel Barrow's collection gained the 1st prize, and the 2nd was awarded to Mr. Ricks of Nagpore, although he sent only one instead of 2 Chutnies, however the Jury considered he deserved the 2nd prize.

Tea. Both prizes were carried off by the Kousanie Company, the 1st for their Rose scented Orange Pekoe of 1865, and the 2nd prize for Orange Pekoe A of 1865.

The Jury feel that in deciding this award, it is rather difficult to say if it is correct, as so much depends on individual tastes; but in this instance every member, including a taster from the Firm of Cursetjee and Co. have unanimously without preconsultation, decided that the prizes as awarded, are due to the Kousanie Company—next to them the teas of the Dumlote Tea Plantations, Kumaon appeared the best, and then the Central Cachar Tea Company's teas.

Coffee. The sample (grown at Saugor) sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, was pronounced for 1st prize, and the 2nd prize was given to the Singapore Government sample.

Spices. The collection of Messrs. Patterson, Simmons and Co, of Singapore, was very superior and carried off the 1st prize; the 2nd was awarded to Juggernaut, a resident of Kamptee.

Sugar Candy. The 1st prize was gained by the Bikaneer sample, and the 2nd by Lucknow.

Soft Sugar. The 1st prize was won by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from their Factories at Rajamundry, and was exhibited by the Deputy Commissioner of Upper Godavery. No sample worthy of a 2nd prize.

The Special Prize offered has not been awarded, as the specimens are very inferior, and only one from Belaspore.

Goor. There was a good collection of Goor, the 1st prize was awarded to Baitool (Guneish Patel), and the 2nd to Bhugwunt Chowdree, Chindwarra.

The Special Prize for Chanda District was not awarded, as the only sample which was considered worthy of it, was only 2 Annas worth; the 5 other samples were not good.

Molasses. Very inferior samples, no prize awarded.

CLASS II.—GRAIN.

1. Wheat. 64 samples exhibited from 19 Districts.* (16 of those Districts belonging to the Central Provinces.) There were 3 Committee's prizes and 2 Special prizes. The 1st Committee's prize was awarded to the Hoshungabad District Wheat. This sample was of particularly fine quality, large and full in the grain with thin cuticle. Bombay (Ahmednuggur) carried off the 2nd prize. This wheat was of good color and quality, but smaller in the grain than the Hoshungabad wheat. The 3rd prize was awarded to Ellichpore. The Special prizes were restricted to special localities, and require no special notice. On the whole the competition by wheat exhibitors was not severe. The prize samples were good. But the general quality of the remainder was not superior.

* Upper Godavery	...	3
Baitool	...	3
Belaspore	...	1
Ellichpore 1 / Akola 1 } Berar.		
Bombay Presidency	...	4
Nagpore	...	12
Bhundara	...	2
Chanda	...	3
Chindwarra	...	3
Dumoh	...	2
Hoshungabad	...	13
Jubbulpore	...	3
Mundla	...	1
Nursingpore	...	3
Raepore	...	3
Saugor	...	3
Seonee	...	1
Wurda	...	2

2. Barley. 4 samples were exhibited from 3 Districts.* Three Committee's prizes were available. The 2nd prize alone was awarded to Chindwarra.

*Chindwarra
Nagpore
Bombay (Ahmednuggur)

3. Oats.

8 samples were exhibited from 6 Districts.* Only one prize, the 1st, out of 3 Committee's prizes, could be awarded to Chindwarra.

* Chindwarra
Nagpore
Hoshungabad
Chanda
Agra
Bhundara

4. Indian Corn.

19 specimens were exhibited from 9 Districts.* There were 3 Committee's prizes available, only 2, the 1st and 2nd prizes could be claimed. Chindwarra took the 1st, Chanda the 2nd. The samples from these 2 Districts were very good. The Chindwarra sample was large in grain, clear in color and thin in cuticle. It was much superior to all the other samples exhibited. The Chanda sample was fair. But the remainder were of third rate quality.

*Nagpore	...	3
Ellichpore	...	1
Upper Godavery	...	2
Mundlah	...	1
Belaspore	...	1
Baitool	...	3
Chanda	...	1
Chindwarra	...	2
Seonee	...	1
Bombay	...	1
Unknown	...	3

5. Bajra.

16 samples were exhibited from 10 Districts.* All 3 Committee's prizes were awarded, the 1st to Bombay (Ahmednuggur), the 2nd to Akola, the 3rd to Nagpore. The general quality of the samples exhibited was good.

* Chindwarra	...	1
Bombay	...	3
Ellichpore	...	1
Akola	...	1
Jubbulpore	...	1
Baitool	...	1
Chanda	...	1
Nagpore	...	5
Nursingpore	...	1
Mundla	...	1

6. Jowar.

50 samples from 13 Districts.* The Agra Jail farm earned the 1st prize. Its sample was much superior to all the other samples, both as regards size and appearance, and taste and nutritious qualities. The 2nd prize fell to Chanda, and the 3rd to Nagpore. They headed a list of somewhat inferior samples. The Jury were disappointed with the show of this kind of grain. Ordinarily it should have been better, especially from Berar.

* Ellichpore	...	1
Akola	...	2
Baitool	...	1
Bhundara	...	4
Ahmednuggur (Bombay)	..	4
Nagpore	...	12
Chindwarra	...	4
Upper Godavery	...	2
Jubbulpore	...	1
Wurda	...	8
Chanda	...	9
Hoshungabad	...	1
Agra	...	1

7. Rice.

354 samples from 19 Districts, 6 Commitee's and 3 Special prizes were available. All were awarded. The best rice came from Dumoh, 10 Samples were exhibited by that

Baitool	5
Dinapoor (Bengal)	1
Ellichpore (Berar)	1
Belaspore	2
Bhundara	126
Chanda	7
Chindwarra	6
Dumoh	10
Ahmednuggur (Bombay)	1
Hoshungabad	21
Mundla	11
Jubbulpore	1
Nagpore	35
Nursingpore	2
Saugor	9
Raepore	2
Seonee	4
Sumbulpore	6
Upper Godavery	4

District. Next to Dumoh came Hoshungabad with 21 samples, then Upper Godavery with 4 samples, and Mundla with 11 samples.

Upon the whole, the best show of Rice was that of Bhundara, which was particularly fine and complete. It comprised no less than 126 specimens. The 2nd best show was that of Nagpore consisting of 35 samples.

86 samples of these inferior kinds of rice were exhibited. No prizes were set down for allottment to any of them. But one prize was made available and awarded to the best sample of Koodkee, the general show under this head being good.

8 { Kodoo, Koodkee, Mandia, Ralleh, Bhadlee, Naglee, Ragee, Hurrick, Sawun, Kungnee

The exhibition of grain may not be called superior—whether quality or completeness be adverted to—exception to this can only be made as regards rice of which there was a good exhibition.

CLASS III.—PULSES.

46 samples from 16 Districts.* There were 3 Committee's prizes awardable. They were awarded to Hoshungabad (2) and Nagpore (1). The general show was fair. The Hoshungabad samples were superior.

1. Gram

*Hoshungabad	4
Bombay	3
Baitool	5
Chindwarra	4
Dumoh	1
Chanda	4
Akola	1
Jubbulpore	1
Mundla	1
Nagpore	9
Nursingpore	3
Saugor	2
Raepore	1
Seonee	1
Upper Godavery	2
Bhundara	3

49 samples from 12 Districts.* There were 3 Committee's prizes. They were all awarded to Baitool, whose samples were decidedly superior to the rest. And generally the samples from the Northern Districts were better than those from the Districts of the Nagpore country and Berar.

2. Peas.

*Baitool	7
Ellichpore	2
Ahmudnuggur	1
Belaspore	1
Bhundara	5
Chindwarra	5
Chanda	8
Jubbulpore	1
Mundla	2
Nagpore	13
Raepore	1
Sumbulpore	3

284 samples. There were 3 Committee's and 1 Special prize. There were 13 collections of 5 or more varieties entitled to compete, sent by 9 Districts.* In this way 92 samples competed, the remaining 192 samples were not eligible. But as a whole, the exhibition was considered good. As a show, the Nagpore District did best. A general district collection of 6 varieties selected from the 4 collections exhibited by Nagpore Exhibitors would have carried the 1st prize against Ellichpore, which was a District collection by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. Dals.

*Ellichpore--1 collection of 6 varieties
Belaspore—1 collection of 6 varieties.
Bombay—1 collection of 13 varieties.
Bhundara—1 collection of 8 varieties.
1 collection of 6 varieties.
Nagpore—1 collection of 6 varieties.
1 collection of 8 varieties.
1 collection of 6 varieties.
1 collection of 7 varieties.
Chanda—1 collection of 5 varieties.
Baitool—1 collection of 9 varieties.
Upper Godavery—1 collection of 7 varieties.
Nursingpore—1 collection of 5 varieties.

The exhibition of Pulse was better than that of grain. The Dals were fully up to average quality, and gram and peas, though not taken as a whole superior, were fair.

CLASS IV.—TUBERS.

4 samples from 4 Districts*—3 Committee's and 2 Special prizes. Chindwarra carried off the 1st Committee's and the 2 Special prizes, for Potatoes grown at Mohtoor in the public garden, from seed imported from England by the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Central Provinces. Ellichpore and Baitool took the 2nd and 3rd Committee's prizes.

1. Potatoes.

* Nagpore.
Chindwarra.
Baitool.
Ellichpore.

The Mohtoor Potatoes were beyond comparison the finest. They did not exceed a common apple in size, but they were firm and equal in touch and appearance. The other samples varied in size from a hen's to a turkey's egg, but they were comparatively soft and inferior as regards shape and general appearance, and on the whole the show was poor.

2. Sweet Potatoes.

There was only one sample, and this was pronounced by the Jury to be an indifferent article. No prize was awarded.

3. Turmeric.

8 samples from 6 Districts.* The 3 Committee's prizes were awarded to Nagpore, and Wurda and Indore. The general quality of the samples exhibited was good.

Nagpore.
Chanda.
Ellichpore.
Chindwarra.
Wurdah.
Indore.

4. Ginger.

5 samples from 4 Districts.* Only 2 out of the 3 Committee's prizes could be given. They were given to Chanda and to Nagpore.

* Nagpore	2
Bhundara	1
Nursingpore	1
Chanda	1

5. Arrowroot.

19 samples from 8 Districts.* Only one prize could be awarded. It was gained by Mr. Apothecary Thomas of Baitool. It was the only sample which bore a test of quality.

* Baitool	1
Jubbulpore	1
Belaspore	1
Chindwarra	3
Bhundara	4
Mundla	3
Upper Godavery	2
Singapore	4

6. Yams.

About a dozen samples were exhibited. They were however mostly of different varieties, between which no fair competetion was possible, and none were remarkable for size or quality. No prize was awarded.

The Exhibition of Tubers was not remarkable.

CLASS V.—FIBRES.

Flax.—1st Prize Rupees 30, Dr. Birdwood, produced in Scinde.

2nd Prize Rupees 10, Dr. Birdwood, Upper Scinde, produced by Messrs. Fleming.

3rd Prize Rupees 5, Fukrool Husseyn of the Roy Bareilly district.

Special Prize.

No. 103.—Same as 1st Prize above.

PUT SUN.—1st Prize Rupees 15, Dulloo Ram Bukal of Budnoor, Baitool.
2nd Prize Rupees 10, Kesho Rao of Wurhona, Wurdah district.
3rd Prize Rupees 5, Ellichpore.

HEMP.—1st Prize Rupees 15, Dewulevarra, Wurda district.
2nd Prize Rupees 10, Maya Ram of Kamptee.
3rd Prize Rupees 5, Ellichpore.

BHUNG.—1st Prize Rupees 15, Nursingpore, Hurjoo Patel of Peeparee.
2nd Prize Rupees 10, Madheu Kotwal of Katole.
3rd Prize not awarded.

OTHER FIBRES.—1st Prize Rupees 30, to a specimen of Doodheea exhibited by Mr. Read of Dumoh.

2nd Prize Rupees 20, a specimen of a wild species of hemp called Murwar, sent from Berampooree.

3rd Prize Rupees 10, Aloe fibre, from Nursingpore, contributed by Major Baldwin.

CLASS VI.—COTTON.

HYBRED COTTON.—Not awarded.

NEW ORLEANS.—1st Prize Rupees 30, the Patel of Burburee, Wurdah District.

2nd Prize Rupees 15, Amrut Rao of Nagjhiree, Wurdah District.
3rd Prize Rupees 10, Chimnajee of Wurnaira.
4th Prize Rupees 5, Ragoba Patel of Wagolee.

Mr. Davidson of Booldana exhibited some excellent specimens of New Orleans cotton of the 2nd and 3rd year's growth, but they were not according to specification, and so could not compete for prizes. He also exhibited an interesting specimen of pedigree cotton. This was by far the finest cotton fibre sent to the Exhibition, but it was small in

amount, as the Reverend Gentleman has only been experimenting for two seasons in this direction.

The jury ventured to recommend that Rupees 50 out of the balance of unawarded prizes, be devoted to a prize for the best and most successful experiments in acclimatizing cotton and improving its culture.

Such a prize Mr. Davidson has fairly won, for cotton from his two and three years old New Orleans plants was (next to his pedigree cotton) quite the best cotton fibre sent to the Exhibition.

Mr. Walton of Dharwar sent some very interesting samples of cotton; the best being that from the Bankapore talook of the Darwar District. Some remarkably fine bols of cotton were exhibited by the Reverend Mr. Davidson and by Mr. Carey.

INDIGENOUS DHARWAR COTTON.

None of the samples of this cotton were according to specification and so they could not compete for prizes. The best samples were,

1st from the Guduly talook of Dharwar.
2nd from the Bankapore Do.

INDIGENOUS BERAR COTTON.

1st Prize Rupees 30, Eshwunt Rao of Boldier.
2nd Prize Rupees 15, Seetaram of Sonalla.

INDIGENOUS CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

1st prize Rupees 30, Sonder Narain of Hingunghat.
2nd prize Rupees 15, Ishna Kolar of Dhaba, Wurda District.

Special Prizes for Cotton.

Mr. Carey, Resident Engineer, Jubbulpore.
The Reverend A. Davidson of Booldana.
Singapah of Chandah.

CLASS VII.—RAW SILK AND SPUN SILK.

Tussah Cocoons.

1st Prize Sonappa of Sowlee in Chanda, Exhibited by the Midool Municipality.

Special Prize.

To the above.

2nd Prize Rupees 15, Baboo Hurreehur Sing of Sumbulpore.
3rd Prize Rupees 10, Runjeet Mehr of Sumbulpore.

REELED SILK.

1st Prize not awarded.

2nd Prize Rupees 10, a specimen of Cashmere Silk exhibited by Abdool Fata of Nagpore.

3rd Prize not awarded.

REELED TUSSAH.

G. 1st Prize Rupees 20, Renjeet Mehr of Sumbulpore.
2nd Prize Rupees 15, Sonappa Koshkata of Pohonee in Bhundara.

G. 3rd Prize Rupees 10, Bhaswappa Koshkata of Armoree, Chandah.
4th Prize Rupees 5, Ellichpore (Sample of assorted kinds) No. 45.

CLASS VIII.—DYES.

There were but few samples of Dyes exhibited, and among these the safflower was most abundant. The 1st prize was awarded to Esheinath of Bairool, and the 2nd to the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpore.

The Lac dye exhibited by Messrs. McLean and Warwick of Jubbulpore, was by far the best of the dyes of this description, and to them the 1st prize was awarded. No 2nd prize was given.

There were only 2 samples of Indigo grown in the Central Provinces, both infinitely inferior to the sample sent by Messrs. Gisborne and Co. Calcutta, but as the prize was for the produce of the Central Provinces, it was awarded to Chanda Bhoy of Nagpore.

The specimens of Al were numerous, and of them the best belonged to Kishen Bunjara of Sownair, to whom the 1st prize was awarded. The 2nd being given to Major Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner Nursingpore.

No special prizes have been given.

CLASS IX.—OIL SEEDS.

1. Linseed.

42 samples from 17 Districts.* The show was considered good—the quality being superior. It was best in the samples from the 2 Hill Districts of Baitool and Seonee. In the general quality of the samples from the Nerbudda valley and Nagpore country respectively, there was no marked difference perceptible.

Akola	1
Belaspore	1
Baitool	4
Bombay	2
Ellichpore	1
Bhundara	2
Chanda	4
Chindwarra	3
Hoshungabad	2
Dumoh	2
Nagpore	9
Jubbulpore	1
Nursingpore	3
Mundla	1
Seonee	1
Raepore	1
Wurda	4

2. Mustard.

20 samples from 12 Districts.* The general quality of the show was good.

* Baitool	2
Belaspore	1
Bhundara	2
Ellichpore	1
Chindwarra	2
Chanda	1
Jubbulpore	1
Mundla	1
Seonee	1
Nagpore	5
Raepore	1
Sumbulpore	2

3. Til Seed.

51 samples from 20 Districts.* All were pronounced to be of good quality.

* Wurda	4
Sumbulpore	2
Upper Godavery	4
Seonee	2
Nursingpore	2
Raepore	2
Nagpore	8
Mundla	2
Jubbulpore	1
Hoshungabad	3
Dumoh	1
Singapore	1
Chindwarra	3
Chanda	3
Ahmudnuggur	1
Bhundara	4
Ellichpore	1
Akola	1
Belaspore	1
Baitool	5

4. Castor Oil.

26 samples from 15 Districts.* General quality good.

* Chanda	2
Ellichpore	1
Akola	1
Belaspore	1
Baitool	3
Bhundara	2
Unknown	1
Chindwarra	1
Hoshungabad	1
Nagpore	7
Nursingpore	1
Raepore	1
Wurda	2
Sumbulpore	1
Upper Godavery	1

5. Mohwah Nut.

Only 7 samples. All inferior. No prizes awarded.

Bhundara	2
Baitool	1
Jubbulpore	2
Nursingpore	1
Chindwara	1

6 Koosoom seed.

10 samples from 7 Districts.* All of fair quality.

* Nagpore	3
Chindwarra	1
Nursingpore	1
Ellichpore	1
Bombay	2
Wurda	1
Baitool	1

7. Poppy seed.

12 samples from 6 Districts.* Generally of fair quality.

* Nagpore	2
Berar	3
Chindwarra	2
Ellichpore	1
Bhundara	1
Baitool	3

8. Cotton seed.

18 samples from 7 Districts.*

* Nagpore	4
Wurda	6
Akola	4
Chanda	1
Belaspore	1
Ellichpore	1
Baitool	1

11 samples of fair quality from 8 Districts.* No prize was offered

9. Jagnee. for this seed. But one was made available by the Jury.

* Bombay Poona	2
Ahmudnuggur	
Baitool	3
Wurda	1
Chindwarra	1
Chanda	1
Berar	1
Nursingpore	1
Mundla	1

The exhibition of Oil seeds, both as regards general quality and completeness of show, was the best of those upon which the Jury had to adjudicate.

CLASS X.—TOBACCO.

Upwards of 20 samples of Tobacco were exhibited; the best was from Masulipatam, and it consequently took the 1st prize, and the 2nd prize was given to Nagalingum of Madapore Sironcha, who also took the 2 special prizes for Tobacco grown in the Central Provinces. A special prize was offered for the best bundle of 1000 Beetel leaves grown by a resident of the Central Provinces, and was awarded to Munoo and Gosaee of Ramteak.

CLASS XI—SUGAR CANE.

1. Ordinary Cane. 13 samples from 6 Districts.* The general quality not remarkable.

* Jubbulpore	3
Nursingpore	1
Chanda	3
Unknown	4
Upper Godavery	1
Nagpore	1

2 Olaheite Cane. 6 samples from 5 Districts.* Both prizes were awarded. The Mundla Canes were between 8 and 9 feet long. Those from the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden at Nagpore, were about 7 feet long.

*Nagpore	2
Jubbulpore	1
Unknown	2
Mundla	1

The exhibition of Sugar Cane was not very complete.

CLASS XIII.—WOOLS.

For Produce of Indigenous Sheep.

1st Prize, Rupees 40, Dr. Trimnell of Nursingpore.
2nd Prize, Rupees 30, Kiskut Herdsman of Nursingpore.
3rd Prize, Rupees 20, Lawton, No. 52, of Baitool.
4th Prize, Rupees 10, Major Ashburner of Chindwarra.

SECTION B.—CLASS I.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical substances.*

The prizes for those from the Animal and Mineral kingdoms, were awarded to Baboo Doorga Doss of the City Hospital, Nagpore, but the Committee consider the collections very inferior. The prize for the substances from the Vegetable kingdom was awarded to Dr. Birdwood of Bombay, whose collection was very complete and extensive. A special prize was offered for the best 5 seers of Opium grown in the Central Provinces. This was gained by Moorleedhur, Opium Contractor, Nagpore. It was the produce of the Chindwarra District.

CLASS II. E.—*Fixed Oils.*

The best collection was that of Pokurdoss, Malgoozar of Pandoorna, Chindwarra District, to whom the first prize was awarded, the second was given to Dr. Rice of Jubbulpore.

A special prize for the best sample of Tillee Oil, manufactured in the Central Provinces, to be not less than one quart was given to Dr. Rice, Superintendent of Jubbulpore Jail. A special prize was also offered for Cocoanut Oil, but the conditions were not fulfilled.

A special prize for the best oil for burning was gained by the Bombay Oil Work Company, whose samples were particularly clear and good.

The special prize for the best collection of oils exhibited by a Resident of the Central Provinces was given to Appoo Dasun, Dresser in charge of the Heude Dispensary, Nagpore.

CLASS II F.—*Essential Oils.*

Of these by far the best were those exhibited by Mr. John Fisher of Singapore, to whom the first prize was awarded. The second prize was gained by Jehan Homed of Kamptee.

CLASS II G.—*Dyes.*

No collection.

CLASS II. H.—*Mordants.*

No collection.

CLASS II. L.—*Miscellaneous.*

The first prize was gained by Dr. Hunter of Madras, for a very interesting collection of manures. The second was given to Mr. Macqueen of Chanda, for a large and varied collection of Native remedies. To Dr. Hunter was also awarded the special prize of Rupees 25, for specimens of the cheapest and most efficacious manure for improving soils and preserving crops from the effects of the weather.

A. B. ROSS,
Chairman.

Report by Chairman of Sub-Committee for Department No. IV—Forest and Mineral Products of India.

In this Department the Exhibition was almost purely local, but this fact though perhaps on the one hand to be regretted, inasmuch as no opportunity was presented for comparing the products of the Central Provinces with those of any other parts of India, was on the other hand, a subject of felicitation, as the splendid collection exhibited, gave unmistakeable evidence of the richness of the Central Provinces in these the "fruits of the earth."

The labour of collecting and forwarding the collections from the various Districts, necessarily fell upon the several Deputy Commissioners, and to these, according to the degree of excellence of their contributions were the prizes in the different sections awarded, there being no competitors other than the Local authorities of the Districts.

A trophy of the specimens of the whole of the good and useful Woods of the Central Provinces, was exhibited by the Forest Department. A classified list of these Woods and of the useful purposes to which they are

applicable, is appended. Several fine sleepers for Railway use were exhibited. The Forest Department also sent a case containing samples of gums, resins, forest produce used as food and medicine, and other minor produce, with samples of fibres worked into ropes. The Department was not allowed to compete for prizes, or it would unquestionably have borne away the greater proportion of them. A noticeable feature n the Exhibition was a number of immense Bamboos from Bhundara, two of these 90 feet in length were raised at the entrance to the building for "Forest produce and minerals" having streamers 20 feet long attached to them. Specimens of 26 descriptions of Timber from Scinde and some specimens of stone were forwarded by Dr. Birdwood of Bombay, Corresponding Agent of the Committee; and a collection of specimen of 18 descriptions of timbers, coal, iron ore, crude and smelted, resin, gutta percha and india rubber, was sent from Singapore.

The samples of mineral produce were both numerous and beautiful. The contribution of Chanda was perhaps finer than that of any other District. The following list shews the produce of each District from which specimens were sent for exhibition.

Baitool.	Indigenous coal, stones, coloured earth.
Belaspore.	Iron, copper, and gold ore, coal, resin, gums, and lac.
Bhundara.	Iron ore, crude and smelted, Iron stone, red and white pot stone, manganese, slate, mica, gums, crystal, and gold sand.
Chandah.	Numerous specimens of iron ore, crude and smelted, sand stone, free-stone, claystone, granite, basalt, talc, coal, yellow, white, light brown and red ochres.
Chindwarra.	Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, basalt, granite, coal, gums, and colored earths.
Dumoh.	Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, granite, roofing and flagstones.
Hoshungabad.	Sandstone, limestone, lime kunker.
Jubbulpore.	Iron ore, ironstone, iron, sandstone, limestone, slate, black and white marbles, coal, lac, ochres, manganese, petrified trees of sorts.

Mundlah.	Iron ore, crude and smelted, wrought iron, sandstone, limestone, flagstone, petrified woods and shell, kunkers.
Nagpore.	Gold ore, iron ore, copper and iron smelted, sand stone, limestone, marble, and colored earths.
Nimar.	Iron ore, crude and smelted, cast iron, vitreous quartz, stalactite and stalagmite quartz, zeolites and specimens of soap-stone and petrified wood.
Nursingpore	Iron ore crude and smelted, wrought iron, sandstone, limestone, basalt shale, and conglomerate, kunker.
Raepore.	Iron ore crude and smelted, malleable iron, gums, ochres, and frankincense.
Seonee.	Iron ore, crude and smelted, limestone, basalt, white marble, hematite, mica, resin and gums.
Sumbulpore.	Numerous specimens of iron ore, crude and smelted, and limestone.
Saugor.	Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, basalt, flagstone, petrified woods and colored earths.
Upper Godavery.	Iron ore, crude and smelted, sand stone, limestone, and gums resin.
Wurda.	Oolites, basalt and flagstone.

A Cabinet of agates and flints was exhibited by Major Ryder, Jubbulpore, and a collection of gems, and intaglios by Major Pearse, Royal Artillery. Vast as is the territory of the Central Provinces, yet the demand of years has in many Districts exhausted the supply of useful timbers, the present sources of supply existing almost entirely at such distances from the market, as effectually to close all business, the expenses of transit when the distances of delivering are great, being so heavy. Happily the Forests of these Provinces are now under the management of a Department of which Captain Pearson is the head, a gentleman in whose knowledge of the Forests, and care for the future unlimited confidence may be placed. The mineral products are surely destined to work great revolutions in the onward career of these

Provinces. Rich as they are universally admitted to be, how little has hitherto been done, or perhaps could have been done, towards bringing these hidden treasures of the earth to light. In the vigorous hands of Colonel Keatinge, Nimar took giant steps towards utilizing her mineral resources. At Burwai, on the Nerbudda, iron works on an extensive scale were not only started, but were so nearly completed that the Manager was competent to supply Iron cast and rolled; indeed to turn out iron work of any description, and yet when Colonel Keatinge was called away to other duties, these works on which a large amount of money had of course been spent, were allowed to fall away into disuse, and remain to all intents and purposes to the present day dead to the country. A company has also been formed to work the iron and coal of the Nerbudda fields. No doubt all promises well for the future success of these different works, when the Railway pushes its way into their midst; but surely the Railways themselves will be the great claimants on their resources, and no future demand can be greater than that of the present day. From the Burwai iron works, rails, chairs and fence posts, were it is believed offered to be delivered on the ground at 10 per cent below the cost of getting the supply from England, but nothing ever came of it. It is too clear how much remains to be done in working the Forest and Mineral products of these Provinces, when even now, coal, iron and a good class of sleeper can be delivered from England at Nagpore itself, cheaper than from the Central Provinces.

EDWARD DANGERFIELD,
Chairman.

Classification List of Woods exhibited by Forest Department.

Native and Botanical Names.		Where procured.	Sizes procurable, square.	To what use applicable.
Babool.	Acacia Arabica.	Nagpore District.	12 Inches.	Sugar mills, spokes and felloes of wheels, tent pegs.
Beejasal.	Pterocarpus Marsupium.	Dongurthal Forests.	20 do.	Excellent building timber, good sleeper timber.
Ber.	Zizyphus jujuba.	Nagpore District.	...	Used for common carpentry & native buildings.
Bibra.	Chloroxylon Swietenia.	Seonee.	18 do.	Satinwood, used for naves of Artillery wheels and fancy purposes.
Bahera.	Terminalia Belerica.	Baitool.	24 do.	Good joinery wood.
Dengun.	Cordia Maclcodei	Mundlah.	12 do.	Good wood for ordinary carpentry & used for agricultural purposes Makes good gun stocks.
Dhamin,	Erewia Elastica.	Seonee.	12 do.	Lance wood, excellent for shafts, bows, cawrie sticks.
Dhowra.	Conocarpus Latifolia.	Pench Forest Chindwarra District.	14 do.	Favorite timber for axles, ploughs and agricultural purposes, good sleeper wood.
Ebony.	Diosperos Malanoxylon.	Durasee Forest Seonee Distt.	10 do.	Fancy and cabinet work (the stand supporting the specimens is made of another species Diospyros montana.)
Gurar.	Acacia Procera.	Baitool.	14 do.	Building and agricultural purposes.
Hurdoo.	Nanclea Cordifolia.	Seonee.	20 do.	Furniture, fancy & good joinery wood.
Hurra.	Terminalia Chebula.	Chindwarra.	16 do.	Common building timber.

Native and Botanical Names.		Where procured.	Sizes procurable, square.	To what use applicable.
Imli.	Tamarindus Indica.	Chindwarra,	..	Sugar mills, building purposes.
Jumrassee.	Iliodendron Paniculatum.	Baitool.	15 Inches.	Furniture.
Kheir.	Acacia Catechu.	Dongerthal.		From this wood the Terra Japonica is extracted, wood useful for pestles, ploughs, axles &c.
Kosum.	Sleichera Trijuga	Seonee.	15 do.	Sugar and oil press.
Kowah.	Pentaptera Arjuna.	Chindwarra.	24 do.	Durable building wood.
Kudum.	Nauclea Cadumba.	Seonee.	24 do.	Furniture and joinery.
Lendya.	Lagerstræmia Lanceolata.	Seonee.	12 do.	Favourite native building and agricultural timber.
Lussora.	Cordia Myxa.	Seonee.	..	Gunstocks, framing &c.
Mangoe.	Mangifera Indica.	Nagpore.	..	Fancy wood.
Mhowa.	Bassia Latifolia.	Seonee.	..	Building timber.
Moyen.	Odina Woodier.	Pench Forest Chindwarra.	14 do.	Common roofing in villages, also for sheathes & drums, makes good carriage panels.
Neem.	MeliaAzadirachta.	Baitool.	15 do.	Fancy wood.
Peepul	Ficus Religiosa.	Nagpore.	20 do.	Sacred tree, wood not much used.
Rungia.	Acacia Sencophlæa.	Mundlah.	12 do.	Fancy wood.
Rohun.	Soymida Febrifuga.	Dongerthal Forests Seonee Distt.	16 do.	Very hard durable timber for building purposes. Good sleeper wood.
Saj.	Pentaptera Tomentosa.	Durasee Forests Seonee.	20 do.	Much used for building, good sleeper wood.
Sal.	Vatica Robusta.	Bijoragogur ForestsJubbulpore.	24 do.	Excellent building timber good sleeper wood.
Salei.	Boswellia Thurifera.	Seonee.		The frankincense tree, used for common purposes being very cheap & plentiful.

Native and Botanical Names.		Where procured.	Sizes procurable, square.	To what use applicable.
Sewun.	Gmelina Arborea	Dongerthal Forest.	15 Inches.	Common building timber in native houses, used for gunstocks in Nagpore Arsenal.
Sheshum.	Dalbergia Latifolia.	Durassee Forest Seonee.	16 do.	The blackwood of Bombay, much used for furniture and fancy work.
Sheshum.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	...	2d specimen, grown in low moist soil.
Siris.	Acacia Speciosa.	Seonee.	14 do.	Used for planking & building, grows very rapidly.
Taindoo.	The white wood of Diospyros Melanoxylon.	Durassee Forests Seonee.	10 do.	Artillery poles and shafts and most ordinary carpentry.
Teak.	Tectona grandis.	Deogurh.	20 do.	From beam in old Fort supposed to be many hundred years old. Useful for almost every purpose.
Tinsa.	Dalbergia Oojeinensis.	Mundla.	15 do.	Favorite agricultural wood.
Toon.	Cedrela toona.	Mundla.	14 do.	The Indian mahohogany. Beautiful furniture wood.
Unjun.	Hardwickia Binata.	Nimar.	..	Iron wood. Strong & durable building timber. Good sleeper wood.

DEPARTMENT IV.

SECTION A, CLASS I.

For the best collection of samples of indigenous building Timbers.

The Deputy Commissioner Upper Godavery District Rupees 80.

The best collection of these Timbers was exhibited by the Forest Department, but not for competition. The show from Chanda is worthy of notice.

The Forest Department no prize awarded.

The best collection of samples of indigenous fancy woods.

A good show of such woods was made by the Forest Department, but as this collection did not compete, and there was no other worthy of the prize, it was not awarded.

The Deputy Commissioner Upper Godavery District Rupees 50.

For the best collection of minor Forest produce. The best collection under this head was shown by the Forest Department, but not for competition.

SECTION B, CLASS I.

The Chanda Local Committee Rupees 60.

For the best specimens of indigenous iron ore in the crude and smelted state, from the mine at Lohara in the Chanda District.

The Deputy Commissioner of Belaspore. } Rupees 80 divided equally.

For the best specimens of Indigenous Ores.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda. } Rupees 80 divided equally.

For the best specimens of Indigenous Ores.

For the best specimen of indigenous coal exhibited from the Lahore Ghat Coal bed, Shere Nuddee.

The Nursingpore District Rupees 40.

Major Ryder, Jubbulpore Rs. 60.

For the best collection of indigenous Gems. No competition

The Chanda Local Committee Rs 60.

For the best collection of Mineral products i. e. for the complete and extensive collection of Building stones.

EDWARD DANGERFIELD,
Chairman.

Report by the Chairman of the Internal Decoration and Arrangements Committee.

Sub-Committee for Internal decoration, and arrangements.

The arrangement and classification of all articles coming under Department V. "Arts and Manufactures" as well as the decoration of the Building in which they were exhibited, was entrusted by the Central Committee to a Sub Committee of its Members, on which the Gentlemen named in the margin* from time to time assisted.

*Mr. H Rivett-Carnac, *Chairman.*

Mr. A. C. Lyall
„ Malcolm Low
„ Oldham
„ R. Sterndale.
Major Pearse
Captain Manners.
Mr. Robertson
„ W. Noverre.
Mr. W. Vertue.

Separate Sub-Committee appointed for Raw Produce Department.

2. The arrangement of the articles of Raw Produce was also at one time included in the duties of the Sub Committee, but it soon became evident that the management of Department V. would be a very heavy task, and a Sub Committee was accordingly appointed for the Raw Produce Department.

Classes included under Dept. V.

3. As it was, Department V, to which the attention of the Committee was confined, included the following Classes of Arts and Manufactures.

I.—Cotton Fabrics.
II.—Woollen Fabrics.
III.—Silk Manufactures.
IV.—Fibrous do.
V.—Embroidered do.
VI.—Jewelry and Enamel.
VII.—Hardware and Cutlery.
VIII.—Porcelain and Pottery.
IX.—Glass.
X.—Furniture, Upholstery &c.
XI.—Carving in Wood and Ivory.
XII.—Leather Manufactures.
XIII.—Paper.

XIV.—Fancy Work.
XV.—Arms and Accoutrements.
XVI.—Conveyances.
XVII.—Basket Work and Matting.
XVIII.—Miscellaneous Manufactures.
XIX.—Models and Statuary.
XX.—Engraving and Printing.
XXI.—Photography.
XXII.—Painting.

Refreshment Dept.

4. The arrangements for the supply of Refreshments to European visitors were also entrusted to Internal Arrangements Committee.

Building devoted to Department V.

5. The building set apart for "Arts and Manufactures" was the large Engine shed, in very nearly the centre of the Exhibition grounds, immediately abreast of the Band Stand and Promenade.

Dimensions of the Engine Shed.

6. The dimensions of this shed were 150 feet long by 44 feet broad, giving an area of 6,600 square feet, a space which at first appeared large, but which as the general scope of the Exhibition extended, was soon found to be insufficient for the display of the great variety of articles coming under Department V. The height of the building, from the level of the floor to the apex of the interior of the roof was 30 feet, but this height was dwarfed by the comparatively low walls, and the massive beams which crossed the building at but 16½ feet above the level of the floor, and by the complicated net work of trusses necessary to the support of the wide spreading roof. It having been found necessary to raise the level of the floor in order to cover in the Engine pits, and surrounding wood-work, the height of the walls within the building was reduced to 16½ feet. These walls were divided into 24 natural compartments by 4 low doors and 18 windows, on which the lighting of the interior depended.

At each end of the building following the direction of line of rails, were two large arches 11 feet by 15 feet, built to allow of the passage of the Engines through the shed.

7. The materials of which the Engine shed was built were of the usual rough and serviceable description employed for such works; rug-

ged blocks of black untrimmed basalt, and massive beams of unplaned timber. Indeed no better idea can be given of the character of the building, which the Committee had to decorate and disguise than by quoting from the specification of the work which describes the masonry of which it was built, as "rough unplastered rubble" and the wood work as "teak off the saw."

Rough character of the building.

8. It is necessary to mention the rough material on which the Committee had to work, in order that some allowance may be made for any short-comings, that the appearance of the interior of the building may have presented. Had special buildings been erected for the purpose, it would doubtless have been possible to ensure a more imposing coup d'œil and a more brilliant effect; but as it was, the building the Committee had to operate upon, could hardly have been more unpromising, or more determinedly opposed to all attempts at picturesque effect. The Engine shed should be seen in its naked plainness, in order to convey an idea of the difficulties the Committee had to contend with, in attempting to make it appear presentable.

Decoration of the Building.

As regards the steps taken to decorate this building, it was hardly expected at first starting, that any very large sum would be available for the purpose of interior decoration, and hence the Committee confined their operations to white-washing the uncouth black basalt walls, and to devising some cheap means of concealing the constantly recurring lines and angles of the cross beams, tie beams, and other timber supports of the massive roof. It was ultimately determined to endeavour to cover the wood work, which besides being unsightly, took away much from the height of the building, by draping large flags of various colours, right and left from the top of the interior of the roof to the centre of the wall on either side. The smaller rafters were relieved by an arrangement of streamers, the one interwoven with the other, whilst a very handsome collection of flags embroidered with the names of the Districts of the Central Provinces, contributed by Mr. Read of Dumoh, was employed to decorate the rough portions of the roof between the cross beams where the streamers did not reach. The cross beams themselves were disguised by long narrow frames and scrolls bearing the names of the branches of manufacture arranged and exhibited in that particular part of the building. This with the exception of the erection of a Dais and canopy for the opening ceremony, was the only attempt made at first to decorate the shell of the building.

10. The general effect of these preliminary decorations as above described, was to give to the interior a sort of tented appearance, which if somewhat objectionable and contrary to the true rules of decoration, from the large amount of bright coloured cloth employed, was perhaps as good an arrangement as could be made, considering the limit of funds to which the Committee were at first confined.

Additions to the Engine Shed

11. It soon became evident that the space within the Engine shed though large, would not suffice for the display of the extensive collection of valuable articles which were promised by the several Provinces and Districts; and it was accordingly determined to add a building 20 feet long 15 feet broad to the North extremity of the Engine shed. The two large arches above referred to, made for the passage of the Engines, communicated with the room thus built. The effect from the huge rough arches from the interior of the building was not pleasing, and as some platform had to be erected for the opening ceremony, it was considered desirable to endeavour to conceal their unsightly appearance, by building in front of them a Dais covered by a crimson and gold canopy. The folds of the canopy sufficiently concealed the shape of the arches; and together with a screen placed in front of the pillar which divided the arches, gave to this temporary room the appearance of forming part of the main building. Just before the opening of the Exhibition, when Mr. Jansen arrived with his collection of pictures, it was found necessary to add still further to this temporary structure, and a second room of the same dimensions as that first built, was run up in the course of a few days.

Construction of Dais and Canopy

Special room built for Mr. Jansen's collection of Paintings.

Refreshment Booth.

12. For the Refreshment Department, a large booth was built to the North of the main building, immediately between the Engine shed, and Raw Produce rooms.

Buildings at disposal of Committee.

13. The Committee had thus one building measuring 150 feet by 44 feet, and two smaller rooms measuring each 20 feet by 15 feet, in which to arrange the 22 classes of articles embraced within Department V.

General arrangement of Manufactures

14. As regards the plan adopted for the general arrangements and exhibition of the manufactures within the buildings, the grouping of specimens according to the Districts of the Central Provinces, by which they were contributed, naturally suggested itself at first. But it soon became evident that the contributions from outside, which were to compete for prizes with our local manu-

factures would be very numerous, and for this reason, as well as from the consideration of the difficulty to the Jurors in deciding on the merits of articles of the same class scattered over the building, the idea of arranging contributions according to Districts, or rather according to localities was soon abandoned and it was determined to group all articles according to classes.

Arrangement according to classes adopted.

15. The general plan of arrangement being settled, one or more compartments were assigned to each Class, from among the spaces into which the building was divided by the doors and windows that pierced the wall; the position of the particular class being indicated by the scroll emblazoned on the cross-beam in the immediate vicinity.

Separate compartments assigned to each Class.

16. The arrangement of the classes followed pretty nearly the order given in the printed prize list, at the same time an endeavour was made to keep articles possessing somewhat of the same character, though belonging to separate classes, as near together as possible, so that the delicacy and merit of manufactures in different materials, might admit of easy comparison; the cotton and silk fabrics being kept side by side, the wood carving, and fine ivory work finding a place near the delicate carvings in stone, so that the workmanship and design might be examined and compared.

Order of arrangement.

17. The District or Province by which each article, or group of articles was exhibited, was indicated by a card bearing also the name and residence of the Exhibitor—written in English and the Vernacular. When the article was for sale, the price also was given.

18. With the arrangement of the stalls or classes, the work of decoration went hand in hand. In fact, it was soon evident, that the general *coup d'œil* within the building, would depend more on the successful grouping and effective display of the articles exhibited, than on any attempt at decoration.—Thus it was necessary to make the work of decoration chime in with arrangement, so that both might be in accord, and in exhibiting a class of manufactures not only had care to be taken, that the specimens should be so displayed that visitors might have full opportunity of examining and comparing the workmanship, but one general tone had to be observed throughout, the arrangement of each stall being attuned to that of its neighbour, so that all might ultimately combine in producing one concerted harmonious effect. The

Decoration and arrangement carried on simultaneously.

danger of the temptation of sacrificing the arrangement and classification to the effect, had to be guarded against, and the task was more difficult than would at first be supposed.

Plans to shew the arrangement.

19. The general arrangement of the interior, and the position assigned to the several branches of manufactures will be best understood by reference to the accompanying ground plan of the building. A section of the roofing showing the complication of wood work that had to be hidden is also given.

Arrangement of the centre of the building.

20. A glance at this plan will show, that in addition to the compartments situated between the windows, the main building was divided by two large rows of stalls, and cases, into one broad central passage with an aisle on either side, the stiffness of this arrangement being broken by a pyramid of Glassware, exhibited by Osler and Co. of Calcutta, piled to a considerable height, andoccup ying the centre of the building.

Cotton and Woollen Materials.

21. The first three compartments between the windows to the right and left of the main entrance, were set apart for Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures and Embroidery, which were draped or festooned or piled in trophies against the walls so as to exhibit their colours and texture to the greatest advantage, and at the same time to hide as much as possible of the uncouth masonry. The handsome carpets exhibited by the School of Industry, Jubbulpore, were hung at intervals from the cross beams, and whilst covering the massive wood work, added considerably to the general effect. The English piece goods were provided for on a large stand in the corner to the right of the entrance. Between the two entrance arches, were exhibited a large variety of Cotton, Thread and Cloth, and samples of the material in every branch of the manufacture, together with diagrams and models of the machinery used, contributed by the Coorla Mills, Bombay. The two centre stalls facing the main entrance were occupied by Messrs. Rosselet and Co., the Jewellers, and by Treacher and Co., who brought up a large quantity of articles from Bombay, for exhibition and sale. Beyond this again, and flanking these stalls on either side, were cases containing collections of Jewelry, contributed by Native Gentlemen of rank in the various Districts, and a raised Dais covered with a canopy of cloth of gold, set apart for the Bhonsla Jewels, exhibited by Janojee, Rajah of Deor. In the centre of the building was the trophy of Glassware already alluded to, whilst in its neighbourhood were the Native Glassware

Jewelry.

Glassware.

and Pottery, and the beautiful clay models exhibited by Lucknow. Close to these again, so as to admit of comparison, were the ivory figures, and elaborate ivory carvings sent from Berhampore, facing the carved work from Ahmeenabad and Bombay, and the delicate stone carving of the Nagpore, Chanda and Wurda Districts.

Carved work.

22. The Metal-work Department including Brass-work, Iron-work, Hardware and Cutlery, occupied several compartments, in one of which the beautiful wrought-iron screen manufactured at the Bombay School of Design for the Colaba Church, had special and deserved prominence.

Metal Work.

23. The specimens of leather work and paper were small, and were placed in a case near the centre of the building.

24. The inlaid work and sandal wood carvings of Bombay and Madras, had special stalls allotted to them, backed with colored screens, which while setting off the work and throwing out the colors of the manufactures, helped also to cover the bareness of the walls.

Inlaid work.

25. The collection of articles exhibited by the men of The "Royal" Regiment and of the Royal Artillery, were arranged in stalls adorned with the colors and badges of the Corps, and guarded by men of the Regiments. These stalls formed a marked feature of the Exhibition. The compartments nearest the Dais were occupied by Messrs Hamilton and Co., and Messrs Charles Nephew and Co, of Calcutta, with their large assortment of Plate and Jewelry. At the two extremities of the main building immediately facing the entrance, were piled trophies of Arms and Armour, contributed in great variety by the Districts.

Contributions of Soldiers

26. The light in the main building, given by the side doors and windows was far from good, and as it was possible to arrange for lighting the temporary buildings from the roof, the room beyond the Dais was specially reserved for the Fine Art Department. The collection of Paintings, Photographs, Articles of vertu and models was very much larger than could have been hoped for, and both rooms were well filled. The floors were covered with rich carpets, and the furniture from Bombay and Madras, was so arranged as to give the buildings the appearance, as much as possible, of handsome Drawing rooms. On crowded days this arrangement had to be departed from. The further room was set apart for Mr. Jensen's

Fine-Art Department.

Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for his collection of Paintings.

27. For the Conveyances which were also included in Department V. no space could be spared within the building. They were exhibited at the East end of the Promenade opposite the Cattle sheds. In the same manner so many valuable articles belonging to Department V. arrived at the last moment that it was found necessary to break up the stall in the compartment allotted to specimens of Basket work and Matting, and to relegate this Class to the building in which Agricultural Implements were exhibited, whilst the "Sportman's Trophy" a pyramid of skins, horns, &c. of wild animals killed by Officers in the Central Provinces, to which an imposing position in the building had been assigned early in the day, had to be taken down and piled outside beneath the porch.

Conveyances.

28. The carrying out of the arrangements I have attempted to describe above was not rendered less difficult by the greater part of the work having to be postponed to the last moment. A few days before the date fixed for the opening, the most important articles began to pour in. This necessitated much extra trouble and expense, as when work has to be done in a hurry it must necessarily cost more than when it is carried out at leisure according to plans carefully forecast. This together with the expensive character of every thing connected with decoration, raised the expenditure of the Internal Arrangement Committee very considerably. A very great part of the money expended was, however, recovered at the auction by the sale of material.

Delay in the arrival of Articles for Exhibition.

Trouble & expense caused thereby.

29. With the decoration of the building, and the arrangement of the articles in the manner of which a slight sketch has been given above, ended the most important part of the work of the Sub Committee. It would hardly do for me to give any opinion in regard to the general effect produced by these arrangements. Doubtless some points were open to objection; but experience has now been gained, and another time many improvements that suggested themselves after the Exhibition had been opened, will not be lost sight of. For the many short-comings, the great difficulties attending the arrangement and management for the first time of an affair on so extensive a scale, will doubtless be accepted as sufficient palliation and excuse.

30. The Sub Committee's chief labours terminated with the opening

Duties of the Sub-Committee after opening of the Exhibition.

of the Exhibition; but there are one or two points connected with the subsequent arrangements to which it is necessary to refer. No material alteration was made on the plan as already described, save on the opening day, when a large space was cleared in front of the Dais for the Committee, and the Dais rooms were reserved for the accommodation of the ladies who attended the opening ceremony. The arrangement of aisles and passages answered well, and when on the cheap days, the Exhibition was thronged with Natives, the main passage down the centre was divided into two channels, so as to admit of the crowds passing by a prescribed course in and out of the building, by which plan the blocking and confusion which accompanies the meeting of streams flowing in opposite directions was obviated. This together with an arrangement by a series of barriers at the entrance for regulating the admission of visitors, saved the building from being inconveniently crowded, and preserved the valuable articles exhibited from the danger of damage by a struggling crowd.

Arrangements for preserving order on crowded days.

31. Order was kept within the building, and the security of property exhibited was ensured by Police Sentries stationed at intervals down the line. Indeed of the many valuable articles exhibited in Department V. not one single one, so far as I am aware, was damaged or stolen during the time the Exhibition lasted.

Security of property provided for.

32. The Refreshment Department for European visitors, entrusted to this Committee, was managed with great care and trouble by Mr. Noverre. The expense of keeping up Establishments &c. for a few days was very great, and consequently the prices of refreshments had to be fixed at high rates. That the existence of a Refreshment Department was a convenience to European visitors, was proved by the numbers that availed themselves of the Refreshment shed.

Refreshment Department.

33. It has already been mentioned that cards containing information written in English and the Vernacular were attached to articles or groups of articles exhibited. In addition to this to facilitate sales and to afford explanation to those who could not read, selected salesmen and explainers were told off to certain beats within the main building. The sales effected by these amateur salesmen, generally Clerks belonging to the Establishment of Officers interested in the Exhibition, were

Explainers and Salesmen appointed.

large as the statistics of the sales prepared by the Secretary will show. The Stalls of articles exhibited by "The Royal" Regiment and the Royal Artillery, were in charge of soldiers belonging to those Regiments. Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Charles Nephew and Co., Rosselet and Co., and Treacher and Co., were represented by members of those firms who were present in the building during the hours the Exhibition remained open.

Members of Committee on all the Juries.

34. The last and one of the most important duties of the Sub Committee was to assist in awarding the prizes in Department V. As the Members of the Committee had many opportunities whilst arranging the different classes of Manufactures, of examining the specimens and of coming to some conclusion regarding their merits, it was thought that their presence on the Juries would be of considerable assistance to the Jurors specially selected from among the visitors.

It was therefore arranged that the members of the Sub-Committee should if necessary serve on all the juries in Department V.

Jurors appointed.

35. The following gentlemen consented to act as Jurors in the classes mentioned opposite their names.

Mr. Egerton. Mr. Bernard. Mr. Ranken. Husenjee. Appajee Booty. Nuthoo Lall. Dundee Rao. Raojee Tantia. Mr. Soorabjee.	Classes. I.—Cotton Fabrics. II.—Woollen Manufactures. III.—Silk Manufactures. IV.—Fibrous Manufactures. V.—Embroidered Manufactures.
Colonel Bond. Colonel the Hon'ble C. D. Plunket. Mr. Morris. Mr. Lyall. Major Chamier. Nana Ahir Rao. Raoojee Naik. Madhorao Chitnavees.	Classes. VI.—Jewelry and Enamel. VII.—Hardware and Cutlery. XI.—Carving in wood and ivory. XV.—Arms and Accoutrements.
Colonel Spence. Colonel Bond. Mr. C. Grant. Mr. Jones. Major Ashburner. Mr. C. Smith. Rajobah Rissaldar. Ram Chundur Deenanath. Tejee, Patel.	Classes. VIII.—Porcelain and Pottery. IX—.Glass. X.—Furniture, Upholstery, &c. XII.—Leather Manufactures. XIII.—Paper.

Dr. Rennick.
Major Wells.
Mr. Paris.
Mr. Jensen.
Lieutenant Bloomfield.
Mr. Noverre.

} Section B.—Fine Arts, and all not included in the above.

The Juries awarded prizes of a value of about Rupees 4,000 in this Department. Special prizes when limited to District competition, were not awarded, it being left to the Deputy Commissioners to reward persons belonging to their Districts, whose work although unsuccessful in the race and general competition, might be deemed deserving of notice and encouragement.

36. The reports of the Juries are appended to this report, as also a list of the prizes awarded in this Department. The Juries have remarked on the merits of the articles that obtained prizes, the Secretary will furnish Statistics and Catalogue of the articles exhibited. It is thus hardly necessary to add any thing to this, or recapitulate anything that can be found in the reports of the Juries, but as from time to time I had many opportunities of examining the articles exhibited, it may perhaps be desirable that I should mention what struck me to be the strong points in Department V.

Report of the Juries

37. The articles in this Department belonged to three great Divisions.

I.—Articles of European manufacture.

II.—Articles of Native manufacture.

III.—Fine Art specimens, articles of vertu, &c.

It was hardly expected at first, that Class I. and III. would be largely represented, and it was thought that Department V. would consist chiefly of the manufactures of our own Provinces, together with some specimens of Native work contributed by the neighbouring Governments. But not only were these latter contributions very large, but five European Firms from Calcutta and Bombay, exhibited in Department V. and a considerable variety of Fine Arts Specimens and articles of Vertu were received late in the day.

Three great Divisions of articles exhibited.

38. Divisions I. and III. indeed took up a very considerable share of the building, and many duplicates of inferior specimens of Native manufacture, which might otherwise have found a place, and have been used to help to fill the Exhibition, had to give way to make room for stalls of goods of English manufacture.

Large space occupied by Divisions I. and III.

39. Division I. embraced the large collection of European piece goods, and the cloth made at the Coorla and other Bombay Mills, the very creditable specimens of Soldiers' labor turned out from the work shops of "The Royal" Regiment, the Royal Artillery and other European Regiments, the handsome Plate and Jewelry exhibited by Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, and a very large variety of articles of European manufacture of all sorts brought up by Messrs. Treacher and Co. from Bombay. The Jewels exhibited by Charles Nephew and Co. of Calcutta, did not take up much space, but were of great value. Messrs. Rosselet and Co.'s stall was filled with specimens of Swiss ingenuity, Watches and Mechanical Toys, whilst the Glass exhibited by Osler and Co. shewed beautiful taste and workmanship. For an Exhibition held in the very centre of India, the collection of European manufactures was very large, and I am inclined to think, that the valuable array of articles belonging to this Division was a strong point in Department V, and that the completeness of this Division was a great success.

Division I. Articles of European manufacture.

40. The large space taken up by the European firms did not exclude from Exhibition any Native specimens possessing the slightest merit. The Plate manufactured in this country, exhibited by Hamilton and Co. was certainly instructive and interesting, as showing the perfection that can be attained by Native workmen under European supervision. As regards the other articles of this Division, many of them perhaps did not possess much novelty to European visitors, to whom it may have suggested itself that the number of stalls of European goods, rather gave the Exhibition the appearance of a large shop. But then I believe, Exhibitions generally do partake of something of the character of a shop, and in justification of the prominence given to this Division, it is to be remembered, that the Exhibition was chiefly for the Natives, to whom nearly every thing contained in Division I was of novelty and interest. To them the small shop of an up country station is invariably a great attraction, and in this part of the country it is an excitement which Natives have seldom an opportunity of enjoying. Even to provide a shop on a large scale for Natives who had never seen a shop at all, was to some extent a success, if it only impressed them with a sense of European ingenuity, riches and power. I am certain that the European portion of the Exhibition had this effect on most of the Native visitors. Many examined the manufactures very intelligently, and some of them purchased European appliances which they had never had an opportunity of seeing before.

41. The stalls of the Royal Regiment and the Royal Artillery, filled with specimens of Soldiers work, were certainly interesting features in the Exhibition, and is satisfactory to notice that, besides gaining the special prizes given for soldiers, the men of these Regiments carried off several Committee prizes in open competition with manufactures exhibited from all parts of the country.

Prizes gained by European soldiers.

42. The II. was much the most extensive of the three Divisions, and embraced all classes of manufacture belonging to India. Mr. Egerton's interesting Report contains details regarding the fabrics coming under Section B. which included Cotton, Woollen, Silk goods and Embroidery. The exhibition of fine cloths was undoubtedly good, and it is satisfactory to notice how well our local manufactures held their own, as will be seen by a reference to the prizes awarded to cloth &c. made in the Central Provinces. The Cloths of the Nagpore Division were extremely beautiful. The collection of Cloth and Embroidery was certainly one of the strongest points in Department V. In my Jury Report on the Jewelry, Hardware, Fine Arts, &c. I have referred to at some length to the show under these heads, but it may be well to mention again that the quantity of Native Jewelry exhibited, belonging to Native Gentlemen of rank was large. None of it was for sale. Many of the ornaments were massive and barbaric rather, but in others the designs in the metal work, setting and arrangement of the gems, were graceful and remarkable, and deserving of inspection and study. Some of the collections of precious Stones, especially those belonging to the Rajah of Deor and Madho Rao Chitnuvees, a rich Brahmin belonging to a family well known about the late Court, were very valuable.

Division II. Articles of Native Manufacture.

43. Not much Jewelry was sent for Exhibition from other parts of India, perhaps the risk of carriage was too great, nor were the contributions of Enamel or fillagree work large, but our local manufactures came out well, and the work of one of the Nagpore Jewellers was pronounced to be almost equal to that which could be turned out from an English workshop.

44. In the Metal work Department, the Exhibition showed well. Lahore and Hyderabad, contributed inlaid steel work, and Bidree ware. The improvements in design in Native Metal work introduced by Mr. Higgins of the Bombay School of Design, and the successful manner in which Natives can be taught to copy English work, were exemplified in the Iron Gate, and smaller

Metal work.

specimens of ornamental metal work exhibited by the Bombay School of Design. Some metal work articles turned out from an impromptu "School of Design" set up at Nagpore to supply specimens for the Exhibition, attracted attention, and carried off prizes. In our own Provinces too, Mundlah and Bhundara are famous for their brass work, the metal produced there being very fine and sound. The Nagpore men showed how cunningly they could work in brass; and a Native of Dumoh, under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Read, turned out some excellent vessels in mixed metal, after English designs. In all branches of metal work, from the common brass lotah to the serviceable hunting knives and well tempered Spear heads of Bhoput, the Nagpore Cutler, our local manufactures held their own as the Prize Lists will testify.

Carvings in Ivory, Wood & Stone.

45. The collections of Carvings in Wood, Ivory and Stone, which may conveniently be classed together, received a great acquisition through the assistance of Mr. Colin Mackenzie, the Magistrate and Collector of Berhampore, in Bengal, by the arrival with a large supply of goods, of Bhow Maistry, the well known Carver in Ivory at Berhampore. There was much life and character in some of his figures and groups. Carved wood work was exhibited in considerable quantities and variety, in the fancy articles contributed by Madras and Bombay. English designs had been accommodated to many of the articles made in Madras. There is no want of artistic talent in design for wood carving in Nagpore and the neighbourhood, and our local Carpenters are good carvers, as the timber work in most of the Mahratta buildings testify. There were some good specimens of old wood carving from the City of Nagpore, but though the designs were graceful and pleasing, the work was of a comparatively rough description, not equal to the delicate tracery of the carvings sent from Madras and Bombay. The soap stone carvings from Agra, were remarkable for taste in design and delicacy of execution, and the results produced by the Chanda and Nagpore masons in sand stone were very successful. On the whole I should say, that the collection of carvings of these three kinds was decidedly good, and that the designs as adapted for knick-knacks, or for architectural ornament, were well deserving of inspection and study.

Lucknow models.

46. Lastly, certainly not the least attractive stall in the Exhibition, was that on which the Lucknow models were arranged. The execution and design of some of these, exhibited considerable merit.

47. In the 3rd Division, Fine Arts, it could hardly have been

Division III. Fine Arts.

expected that it would have been possible to collect many specimens under this head, or that when collected, there would have been much to interest or instruct Natives. But the Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Water Color Paintings, of Architectural drawings, of Paintings on Ivory, of Photographs, of specimens of Engraving and articles of vertu, quite surpassed the expectations of the Committee, and as has already been noticed, rendered an addition to the building necessary. There can be little doubt that this Department was appreciated by the European visitors. It perhaps would not have had so much interest for the Natives, had it not been for the arrival of Mr. Jensen with his pictures of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which formed a great attraction on cheap days. Although, perhaps, as regards the purposes of Exhibition, not the most important of the three Divisions, or the most instructive to the majority of the visitors, the Fine Art Department drew the greatest crowds, and seemed to excite greater interest than any Department in the Exhibition.

48. Of the three Divisions thus noticed, the first and last, the European manufactures, and the Fine Arts Department do not call for any further remark. But as regards Division II, Native manufactures, I would mention that, I do not think that any one could notice the specimens sent from different Districts, without being struck with the excellence of the work that Natives of these Provinces can turn out, when they have the benefit, from time to time, of European supervision and guidance.

49. The contributions sent from many Districts did not pretend to be more than specimens of what was actually manufactured and sold, and could be got in the market in those Districts. Some of these manufactures had undoubtedly very considerable merit. But in other cases, Officers had busied themselves to stimulate the manufactures of their Districts, to induce their artizans to prepare some articles of rather a better quality than usual, to throw rather more mind into the design, and to expend more care into the execution. Wherever this had been done, the superiority of such articles to those generally produced, was invariably marked, and proved that excellent workmen are available in the Provinces, and that by the expenditure of a little time and trouble, many branches of Native manufacture may be improved. This has suggested the establishment, as a permanent memorial of the Exhibition, of a School of Design at Nagpore, which, if well worked, might I believe, exercise a most beneficial influence over the manufactures of this part of the country. As regards the scope of this scheme, the

subject is too extensive to be treated of in the present Report, and a separate memorandum, containing the suggestions I desire to make, and the plan I should wish to see adopted, is appended.

50. In conclusion, it would not be right to close this Report without referring to the great services rendered to the Internal arrangement and Decoration Committee, by Sergeant Pullen, and the Detachment of the "Royal" Regiment, who were placed at the disposal of the Committee, by the kind permission of Colonel the Honorable C. D. Plunkett. A great deal of work had to be done in the Engine shed before it was ready for the opening ceremony, and a great part of the work of decoration and arrangement had to be deferred until the last moment, when many of the most important articles began to pour in. As regards the services of the men of the "Royals," I have to say that without their assistance, I do not believe it would have been possible to get the Engine shed ready at all, much less in the short time in which it had to be arranged, and prepared. Throughout the time that Sergeant Pullen and his men served under the Committee's orders, they did their work most manfully, cheerfully and zealously; and their conduct, without exception, was worthy of Soldiers of the distinguished Regiment to which they have the honor to belong.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC.
Chairman.

Report of Juries on Department V.—Manufactures and Fine Arts.

CLASS I.—COTTON FABRICS.

The Committee offered prizes for four descriptions of articles in this class, *viz.*

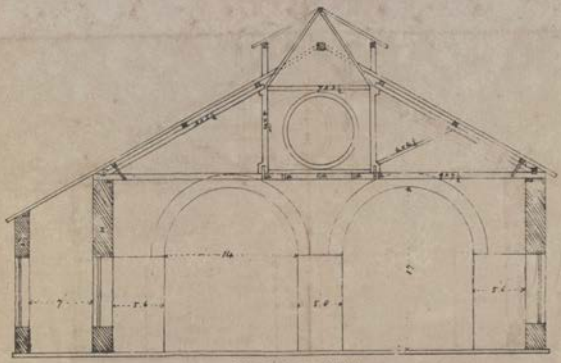
1 Muslin.
2 Piece Goods.
3 Thread (Yarn) Central Provinces.
4 Do. do. India.

Taking into consideration the relative importance of the manufactures, the Jury assigned.

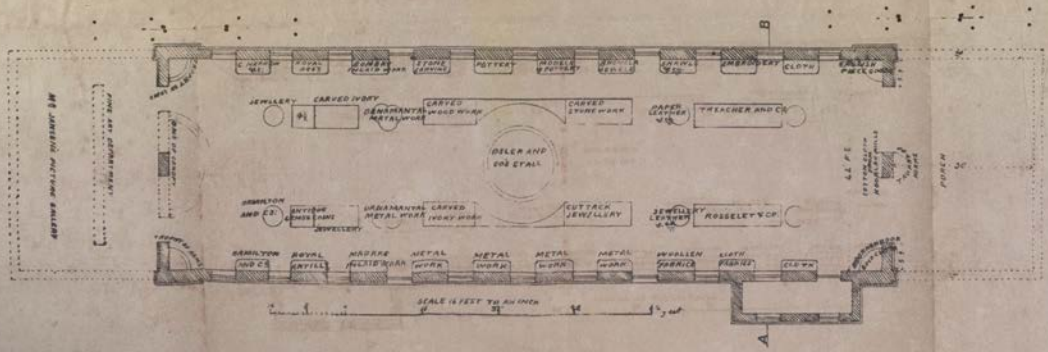
Rupees 20 for Muslin.
Rupees 210 for Piece Goods.
Rupees 70 for Cotton Yarn, as Prizes.

PLAN & SECTION
of the
MAIN BUILDING
NAGPOOR EXHIBITION

TRANSVERSE SECTION ON A.B.



SCALE 8 FEET TO AN INCH



I. Muslin.

MUSLIN.—There was not a good show of goods of this class. In fact the only Muslin exhibited was sent by Dr. Hunter, the Corresponding Agent of the Committee appointed by the Madras Government, from Arnee. This was made apparently from English Yarn. The piece to which a prize was awarded, was remarkably fine. Some muslins of very fine texture made from country Yarn, arrived from Dacca, after the prizes had been awarded, and was in consequence too late for competition.

The Dacca Muslin was wonderfully soft, and quite free from starch or dressing of any kind, and it was to be regretted that it did not arrive sooner.

The only kinds of cloth besides the above, which might be said to come under the head of Muslin, were, the Pugrees from Delhi, but these from their size and from the peculiar manner in which they are woven, did not in the opinion of the Jury come under the head of Muslin.

II. Piece Goods.

PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the varied character of goods exhibited under this heading, the Jury sub-divided the heading into 6 Sections, and allotted 2 prizes to each Section. It was quite impossible to do justice to the merits of each description of cloth without this sub-division.

Piece Goods. Section A.

The first section A, comprised fine cloth made from hand spun country yarn.

The Districts of Nagpore, Bhundara and Chanda, exhibited goods of this class of great merit, and far superior to the goods sent by other Districts, or from other parts of India. Both prizes were awarded to cloths from Pahonee in the Bhundara District.

Piece Goods. Section B.

The second section B, comprised fine cloth, country wove, from English yarn.

Cloths of this class were exhibited by Nagpore Cloth Merchants, made principally at Delhi and Chundeyree, and the Coorla Cotton Mills Company at Bombay, also exhibited samples.

The show of cloths of this class was good. In the Nagpore country, English yarn is not used by the weavers, so the goods exhibited were not woven in the Central Provinces. The first prize was awarded to a Chundeyree cloth, exhibited by a Nagpore Merchant. The second prize was gained by cloth from the Coorla Mills Bombay.

The third Section C. comprised fine and coarse Dhotees (or waist cloths) made from country yarn. The show of cloths under this section was very large. It is the great manufacture of the Nagpore country, and the Nagpore District, which was pre-eminent for the number and varied beauty of the cloths it exhibited. The prize for fine Dhotees was awarded to a cloth woven at Oomrair, in the Nagpore District, and exhibited by a Nagpore Merchant.

Piece Goods. Section C.

The second prize for a coarse Dhotee was gained by a weaver from Kuttungee, in the Seonee District.

The fourth Section (D.) comprised fine and coarse Dhotees made from English yarn.

Piece Goods. Section D.

The first prize was not awarded as there was no competition.

The second prize for coarse Dhotees of this class was carried off by Chanda.

The fifth Section (E.) comprised cloths which contained a certain amount of cotton, but which were remarkable, chiefly for the richness of the borders composed of various coloured Silks and gold thread. This class of goods was largely represented and many of the Fabrics were extremely handsome. Cloths from Nagpore, Poona, Oomrair, Ahmudabad and Benares, were sent by Nagpore exhibitors, cloths of this kind are peculiar to India, they are woven in pieces of particular size, to be worn as articles of attire in the piece, without being fashioned by the tailor or dress maker. The first prize was awarded to cloth exhibited by Durya Baee of Nagpore, and made at Benares.

Piece Goods. Section E.

The second prize was awarded to a cloth made at Ahmudabad, exhibited by the firm of Chanda Bhaee of Nagpore.

The sixth Section (F.) comprised coarse coloured Sarhees (or Sheets worn by women) one prize was awarded to a cloth made at Moharee in the Bhundara District, and exhibited by a Nagpore Merchant.

Piece Goods. Section F.

The Jury awarded the Special prize, No. 137, for the best specimen of bleached long cloth, to a piece of cloth exhibited by a weaver of the Chanda District. There was no other competitor.

Piece Goods. Special Prizes.

The special prize No. 138, for the best specimen of Cotton Piece

Goods made in the Central Provinces, was awarded to the cloth which gained the first prize in Section (C.)

III.—Yarn Cotton, Central Provinces.

There were two prizes awarded for yarn spun in the Central Provinces.

The first prize was taken by yarn spun in the Town of Berhamporee in the Chanda District, which was remarkably fine and even.

The second prize was gained by yarn spun in the town of Bhundara, and exhibited by the Malgoozar of that place.

The competition in yarns was not great, and very few of the samples sent were fine. The coarse samples presented no special excellence.

IV.—Yarns Cotton, India.

There were two competitors for the prize for yarns spun in India, *viz*:—

The Alexandra Mills and the Coorla Mills, both of Bombay. One prize only was awarded, and this was gained by yarn from the Coorla Mills.

The Proprietors of those Mills, represented by Mr. Newton, also exhibited a set of useful and instructive specimens, illustrating all the stages through which cotton fibre passes, from leaving the carding machine to its becoming woven cloth, together with Photographs of the Machines used in performing the several processes.

Cotton Yarn, Central Provinces. Special Prizes.

The special Prize No. 141 for the best cotton yarn spun in the Central Provinces, was awarded by the Jury to the yarn which gained the first prize in this class given by the Committee.

This concludes Class I. Department V.

CLASS II.—WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

In this Class, prizes were offered for the following articles.

1 Numda or Felt.
2 Flannel.
3 Blankets.
4 Carpets.
5 Rugs.

I.—Felt.

There was absolutely no competition in the two first Sections. Only one piece of Felt was exhibited, and that was so coarse as to be unworthy of a prize.

II.—Flannels. No Flannel made in India was exhibited.

III.—Blankets. A large number of Blankets from the Central Provinces were exhibited, but most of them were of a coarse and harsh kind, and had not been properly filled. The blankets sent by the Superintendent of the Agra Jail, were very different, these were soft and had been properly washed and dressed.

The first prize was awarded to Blankets from the Agra Jail.

The second prize was awarded to a small blanket from the Nagpore Jail, which was far inferior to the Agra specimens.

Blankets. Special Prizes. Special prize No. 149 for blanket made of the wool of indigenous sheep, was won by the Nagpore Jail, for the blanket which carried off the second prize given by the Committee. Special prize No. 150 was awarded to a Shepherd employed in Nagpore.

IV.—Carpets. The largest contribution of Carpets came from the School of Industry at Jubbulpore. Carpets were also received from Dumoh, Chanda and other places. The Carpets from the School of Industry were undoudtedly the finest, and they formed a feature in the main building of the Exhibition, where they were shown to much advantage, suspended from the beams of the roof.

The first prize for Carpets, and the second for Rugs, were awarded to the articles made at the School of Industry.

The second pr ize for Carpets was awarded to a Carpet from Mirzapore, and the first prize for Rugs to one from Wurungul in the Nizam's Territory.

Carpets. Special Prize. The special prize No. 152 for the best Carpet made in a Jail of the Central Provinces, was awarded to the Carpet made in the School of Industry, which carried off the first prize for Carpets.

CLASS III.—SILK MANUFACTURES.

The articles exhibited under this class were numerous and beautiful. They varied in quality from the Kin Khwab of Benares, to the Tussur of Sumbulpore.

The Jury divided the articles exhibited into 9 Sections, and awarded 12 Committee's Prizes.

It was not posssible otherwise to do justice to the various kinds of articles exhibited in this class.

Plain Silk
Section A.

There was not much plain Silk exhibited. The first and second prizes were awarded to Silks from Lahore in the Punjab, exhibited by merchants of that place, and sent to the Exhibition by Deewan Byjnath of Lahore.

Silk figured with Gold or Silver Thread.
Section B.

This section included Kin Khwab. There was a good collection of stuffs of this class which presented a very handsome appearance. Two Prizes were awarded. The first prize to a piece of Kin Khwab exhibited by the Ranee Durya Baee, and made at Benares. The second prize to a piece of the same kind of stuff made at Ahmenabad, and exhibited by the firm of Chanda Bhaee.

Satin &c.
Section C.

There was no real Satin exhibited, but a kind of cloth called "Musroo" exhibited in considerable quantities. This stuff is made at Ahmenabad and Boorhanpore. It is a mixed cloth, with Cotton Warp and Silk Woof, woven with a Satin twill. It presents the appearance of Satin, and is worn to a large extent by the richer Mahomedans.

Plain Tussur
Section D

There was a fair exhibition of goods of this class, chiefly from Sumbulpore, Belaspore and Seonee. The best cloths were sent from the Sumbulpore District, and these carried off the first and second prizes.

The special prize No. 154, for the best piece of Tussur cloth manufactured in the Central Provinces, was awarded to the finest of the Sumbulpore cloths.

Coloured Tussur
Section E.

There were few exhibitors in this class. The prize was awarded to coloured Tussur Cloths exhibited by Mr. Carr, of Belaspore.

Silk Pugrees and Kummerbunds.
Section F.

The quantity of articles of this Class were considerable. The prize was awarded to articles exhibited by Rao Sahib Ahir Rao of Nagpore.

Silk Scarfs.
Section G.

In this Class there was a fair show of goods. The prize was awarded to the firm of Chanda Bhaee of Nagpore.

Silk Bodices, Coats &c. Section H.

Of these there was a moderate show. The prize was awarded to Tanba Matugurhee, Merchant of Nagpore.

Silk Cloth not included in the other Classes. Section I.

The prize awarded to a piece of Silk sent by Dr. Birdwood, on behalf of the Bombay Government.

CLASS IV.—FIBROUS MANUFACTURES.

In addition to the headings given in the general prize list, the Jury added prizes for Mats, and divided the sum allotted into 8 prizes, adding Rupees 5 to Rupees 100 allotted.

There was very little Canvass shown. The material known as Tat Puttee was included under Gunny.

Fibrous Manufactures. I. Canvass

The first prize was awarded to a piece of Canvass made from the fibre of Hemp, exhibited by the Nagpore Jail.

The second prize was awarded to a piece of Canvass made from Aloe fibre from the Jubbulpore Jail. This last fibre has the merit of being unpalatable to white ants.

There was no Gunny properly so called, exhibited, and what is here classed as Gunny, was the strong sack cloth made from the fibre of the hemp *(crotolaria juncea)* or the Ambaree *(Hibiscus cannabinus)*, and commonly called Tat Puttee. This material though much stronger than gunny, is far heavier and more expensive. The introduction of the manufacture of common gunny would be of much advantage to the country, as a considerable quantity of this material is required for packing cotton, and the demand will probably increase.

Fibrous Manufactures. II. Gunny

The prizes were awarded to samples of Tat Puttee. The first from the Baitool District, the second from the Hoshungabad District.

There were a number of mats exhibited from all parts of the country, chiefly produced in Jails.

Fibrous Manufactures. II. A. Foot Mats.

The first prize was awarded to a coir mat sent by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and made by Convicts.

The second prize was awarded to an Aloe fibre mat from the Jubbulpore Jail.

Fibrous Manufactures. III. Rope.

The number of specimens of Rope and Twine exhibited was large.

The prize for Cotton Rope was carried off by the School of Industry at Jubbulpore.

The prizes for Hemp Rope by two men of the 1st Royals.

Special Prizes.

The first prize by Private Plunkett. The second prize by Private J. Foley. Private Plunkett also obtained the special prize No. 156, for the best Rope, not cotton, made in the Central Provinces.

Special prize No. 157, for the best sample of Twine or Rope made from jungle fibres found in the Central Provinces, was awarded to twine from the Dumoh District.

Fibrous Manufactures. III A. Narrow or Broad Cotton Tape.

A prize for Cotton Tape was awarded to the Jubbulpore School of Industry, for a very fine sample which far surpassed numerous other samples exhibited.

Fibrous Manufactures. IV. Linen.

There was no Linen exhibited.

CLASS V.—EMBROIDERY.

There was on the whole a fine collection of goods of this Class, though some of the sections were not well represented.

Embroidery. 1. Shawls.

The Jury awarded four prizes for Shawls.

Section A. Cashmere Shawls

Two for Cashmere Sawls and two for Shawls made in other parts of India.

The number of Cashmere Shawls exhibited was not large, nor were the specimens of remarkable excellence.

The first prize for Cashmere Shawls was awarded to Bunseelall Abeer Chund Rae Bahadoor, for a Shawl exhibited by him.

The second prize was awarded for a Cashmere Shawl exhibited by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore.

Section B. Shawls of other places besides Cashmere.

In this section the number of articles exhibited was larger than in the last section, but no specimens of peculiar excellence were shown.

The first prize was awarded to a white Shawl from

Umritsur, in the Punjab, the property of the Central Committee of the Exhibition.

The second prize was awarded to Mootoo Lall Soojan of Kamptee, for a Shawl made at Delhi.

Section C. Embroidered Velvet

Several handsome articles of this kind were exhibited.

The prize was awarded to Chunder Bhan of Benares, for a Table cloth and cushion of very fine workmanship.

Section D. Embroidered Cotton Cloth not Muslin.

The Prize in this section was awarded to a piece of embroidery from Lucknow, belonging to Hukeem Fukrool Huqq.

Section E. Embroidered Muslin.

Several beautiful samples of this description of work, were exhibited principally from Madras. The prize was awarded to Dr. Hunter of Madras, Corresponding Agent of the Madras Government, for an embroidered muslin suitable for a lady's dress.

Section F. Embroidered Cloth Woollen.

Many handsome specimens of this manufacture were exhibited from Madras, from Hyderabad (Sind) and other parts of the country.

The first prize was awarded to Dr. Hunter of Madras, and the second to Mootoo Lall Soojan of Kamptee.

The jury wish to notice the great beauty of the needle work of the Persian Lady's Veil exhibited by Dr. Birdwood, Corresponding Agent for the Government of Bombay. The Veil was not eligible for competition for a prize, as it was made in Persia, but it was much admired for the fineness of its work.

Special Prizes. Gold Lace.

The Nimar Local Committee offered 2 prizes for Gold Lace. There was very little competition for these prizes. Gold Lace was exhibited from Agra, and from Boorhanpore in Nimar.

The first special prize was awarded to Gold Lace from Boorhanpore. The second prize was awarded to Gold Lace from Agra, exhibited by A. C. Lyall Esquire C. S.

CLASS VI.—JEWELRY AND ENAMEL.

This Class embraced seven sub-divisions.

1. Jewelry of Native manufacture Central Provinces.
2. Jewelry of Native manufacture India.
3. Enamel.
4. Filagree work.
5. Precious Stones.
6. Mosaic.
7. Other Articles of Vertu.

The Committee drew a distinction between Jewelry and Precious Stones in this way. Under "Jewelry" they considered all manufactured gold and silver work for ornament or use, the "Precious Stones" Class consisting of Jewels or Precious Stones set, and made up into ornaments.

Considerable quantities of Jewelry were exhibited by the Districts. But though massive and handsome, the ornaments were generally rather barbaric and rough, the workmanship being wanting in delicacy and finish.

The articles exhibited by Kasee Sonar of Nagpore, the workmanship of which was pronounced to be nearly as careful and good as could be produced by European workmen, were exceptions to this rule, and obtained the first prize under this heading.

A collection of silver and gold Jewelry, exhibited by the Ranee Durya Baee, received the second prize. A third prize was awarded to a Native Jeweller of Saugor, who exhibited, among other articles, a very delicately and curiously wrought gold chain.

2. Jewelry manufactured in India.

The prize under this head was awarded to Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for their fine collection of Jewelry, and Plate manufactured in India by Native workmen. This collection was most interesting as shewing the perfection to which Native workmen can attain under European supervision. Some very beautiful Trichinopoly work arrived too late in the day to compete for prizes.

3. Filagree and Enamel.

There was a large show of Filagree work. The best specimens were the well known work of Cuttack. Some ornaments sent from Central India also carried off a prize.

But very few pieces of Indian enamel were exhibited. The workmen of Nagpore have had some experience in the trade, but there is no great demand for this class of work now-a-days, and the art is fast being lost.

The enamelled Jewelry of Central India obtained the prize easily.

5. Precious Stones.

The Jury had to draw a distinction between Jewelry and Precious Stones in the manner above referred to, and thus Precious Stones included the large and valuable collections of "Jewels" exhibited by European Firms, and the collection of family Jewels belonging to Native Noblemen. Jewelry and Precious Stones were indeed exhibited in very large quantities, and the value of the property exhibited under this head must have amounted to many Lakhs of Rupees.

The precious Stones of the finest water were pronounced to be those brought up from Calcutta by Charles Nephew and Co. The collection belonging to the Chitnavees Family, carried off the second prize.

6. Mosaic.

The prize under this head was carried off by the Agra work.

7. Articles of Vertu.

A silver gilt and jewelled Attardan, manufactured by a Native Jeweller of Nagpore, for the Chief Commissioner, was pronounced to be an article of Vertu, and received the 1st prize. It undoubtedly possessed considerable merit. The design of the attardan was taken from a celebrated Burette in the Museum of the Louvre, and a very successful imitation of the beautiful original was produced by the Native workman from a sketch. This alone was somewhat remarkable. Moreover the *repoussé* work on the base, and the setting of the precious stones were also good. Major Pearse's large collection of Coins and Gems, one of the finest in India, obtained the second prize under this heading.

CLASS VII.—HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

This embraced three sub-divisions.

1. Brass work.
2. Iron Vessels.
3. Steel work.

1. Brass work.

The number of Brass Vessels of every description exhibited was very great. There was not a District that did not send its quota of these. Mundla carried off the 1st prize, more on account of the excellence and purity of the metal, than for any very special merit in the workmanship of the vessels. Nagpore on the other hand, which obtained the second prize, though her metal was perhaps inferior, excelled in the delicacy and finish of the workmanship. Several brass gilt imitations of English designs were of special merit. The

Dumoh work also was very good, the workmen having profited by the attention that Mr. Read devoted to improving the manufacture. The 4th prize was given to Bhundara which might have been expected to take a higher place in this Class.

2. Iron Vessels.

The Bidree work of Hydrabad carried away the 1st prize easily. The work of a Nagpore smith was very strong and neat and well finished. The collection of Iron work was of course large, but the specimens sent were more remarkable for the quality of the Iron than for any excellence in manufacture, the point that had to be kept in mind by the Committee in awarding the prize for "manufactures."

3. Steel work.

Some very curiously inlaid steel work was sent from Lahore. This obtained the 1st prize. A variety of steel articles were exhibited by the Central Provinces Districts, and some of them obtained prizes under the heading "Arms."

The temper of the steel of one Bapoo of Nagpore was pronounced to be very superior, and the second prize was awarded to him.

CLASS VIII.—PORCELAIN AND POTTERY.

The total amount of prizes allotted to porcelain and pottery was Rupees 330, viz.—regular, Rupees 150, and special, Rupees 180, which has thus been distributed by the Jury.

The prizes for the earthen vessels were awarded thus :—

1st prize of Rs. 12.	2nd prize of Rs. 8.	3rd prize of Rs. 5
Muthoor.	Baitool.	Bhundara.

The display of Pottery under this head was scanty. The Muthoor pottery to which the 1st prize was awarded, is in two colors, white and black. The articles exhibited are in the form of open jars, and of tea or water pots with spouts. The characteristic features of this pottery are closeness of substance and smoothness of surface, but though it has been classed above other specimens, the Jury cannot rank it very highly in its present stage of development. The Baitool pottery is in appearance superior, but the models exhibited are perhaps inferior for purposes of utility to those of Muthoor The specimens of this manufacture consist of Soraees and Vases of a light and clear brown, with patterns traced upon them. The Bhundara articles are saucers and plates, earth-colored and red, well burnt, and fairly smooth in surface.

The prize for ornamental pottery Rupees 25, was assigned by acclamation to the beautiful display from Lucknow, consisting of centre pieces,

brackets, statuettes, paper weights and other ornaments in two colours, a light clear brown and a silvery white. The opinion of the Jury on this point has been fully endorsed by the avidity with which these graceful works of art have been bought up by visitors to the Exhibition.

Under the head of bricks, prizes of Rupees 20 for bricks, of Rupees 20 for fire-bricks, of Rupees 25 for tiles, and Rupees 15 for paving tiles, in all Rupees 70, have been awarded to the complete and interesting collection exhibited by Mr. Thomas C. E. of Jubbulpore. Mr. Thomas has been successful in all branches, but special notice should be accorded to a specimen of tesselated pavement composed of white and red glazed tiles.

Second prizes of Rupees 10 for tiles, and Rupees 10 for paving tiles, have been awarded to Nagpore, and a prize of Rupees 10 for pipes, has been conferred upon Baitool, thus completing the allottment of the whole sum of Rupees 150, assigned under this head.

It remains to describe the allottment of special prizes in this Class.

The special prize of Rupees 15, offered by the Seonee Committee, for the best ornamental or useful pottery ware from the Central Provinces, has been awarded to the ornamental vases exhibited by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. The prize of Rupees 25 given by Rao Maun Singh, for the best specimen of domestic pottery made in India, was at first not awarded, but was subsequently assigned to the red pottery from the Lucknow Jail, which did not arrive until after the first distribution of prizes. The prizes of Rupees 10 for red burnt bricks, of Rupees 25 for best bricks made in the Central Provinces, and of Rupees 25 for the best tiles, similarly qualified, were awarded to the articles exhibited by Mr. Thomas, of the East Indian Railway Jubbulpore. The prizes of Rupees 50 for the best specimen of porcelain made in the Central Provinces, and of Rupees 20 for the best Hydraulic cement made in the Central Provinces, remain unallotted, as there is no display under these heads.

The Jury would, however, suggest that the terms limiting the competition for Mr. Brereton's prize to the Central Provinces be extended, and that the prize of Rupees 50 with a medal be conferred on Messrs. Osler, in recognition of the service they have done to the Exhibition by furnishing it with a central ornament and *point de vue* in their richly stored stall.

CLASS IX.—GLASS.

The display of indigenous articles in this Class, hardly merits notice.

The Jury therefore propose that the allotment of Rupees 50 be thus distributed.

Rupees 25 to Messrs. Osler, for their display of ornamental glass.

Rupees 25 to Doctor Bhao Dajee, of Bombay, for his superb specimen of rock crystal from Japan.

There are no special prizes in this Class.

CLASS X.—FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY.

The 100 Rupees allotted for furniture and upholstery has been thus distributed.

Under Native manufactures.

A first prize of Rupees 40 to the Bombay Upholstery, which is well represented in this Exhibition.

A second prize of Rupees 25 to the Madras Upholstery, which is represented principally by the handsome State Chair used by the Chief Commissioner, on the opening day of the Exhibition.

The Madras carving differs essentially in character from the minute tracery which gives the Bombay furniture so striking an appearance, and would appear to be derived from French models.

The prizes for European manufactures have been thus allotted.

A first prize of Rupees 15, to G. Pasley for a Side Board.

A second prize of Rupees 10, to the "Royal" Regiment for their writing table.

A third prize of Rupees 10 to the Battery Brigade of Artillery, for the looking glass exhibited by them.

For the special prize of Rupees 100, for the best specimen of Carpentry, has been selected, the beautiful and elaborate flower-stand (from Madras) which stood in the centre of the Department of Fine Arts.

The special prizes of Rupees 50 and 25, for Carpentry from Chanda, have not been allotted.

CLASS XI.—CARVINGS IN WOOD AND IVORY.

This Class again contained three sub-divisions.

I. Ivory work.

II. Wood work.
III. Carved stone work.

This Department was perhaps one of the best represented in the Exhibition. The purity and grace of some of the Native designs in their carvings, and achitectural ornamentations, are well known, and were exemplified in many of the specimens contributed.

Ivory Work.

Mr. Bhow Dajee of Bombay exhibited a very perfectly carved Ivory Basso Relievo, which among the many fine specimens of Ivory carving, was undoubtedly the best. The second prize was awarded to Bhaul Maistree of Berhampore, who brought with him a very large collection of figures and groups, cleverly rendered in Ivory, together with some specimens of elegant tracery delicately wrought on Ivory ornaments.

A Native Ivory carver of Nagpore, attached to the Palace produced a Colossal Ivory Paper knife, the workmanship of which was pronounced to be hardly inferior to that of his Bengalee rival and obtained the 3rd Prize. Ivory carving was an art much practised in Nagpore in the days of the Old Court, and some cunning workmen are still to be found in the City. But now there is no trade of any sort in this line.

Carved wood work.

The design and delicacy of execution of some of the carved wood work articles exhibited were very remarkable. The Jury awarded the 1st prize to a very massive carved sandalwood Cabinet, exhibited by Cursetjee and Co. This had to compete with a large collection of excellent wood carving. It is satisfactory to notice, that the Nagpore and Chandah wood carvers held their own and carried off the 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively. An undoubted talent for wood carving and for carving in stone, which is a sister branch of the Art, is to be found throughout the Nagpore Province. Wood carving here, however, is more practised in a comparatively rough state, as adapted to the ornamentation of buildings, than in the manufacture of delicately carved and carefully finished articles, and hence our local work was inferior to the specimens exhibited from the outside which bore away the 1st prize. But the Art here might be developed and improved to a great extent.

STONE CARVINGS.

Stone Carvings.

Of these a large variety were exhibited from the rough work of the village masons, to the elaborate and delicate carvings familiar on the Temples throughout the Districts. Very few specimens were sent from outside. The weight and difficulty of

carriage barred this. But among those exhibited by our own Districts, the excellence of the foliated designs was especially remarkable. The Mahrattas possess undoubtedly a very great talent for this style of design, as the variety and excellence of the carvings to be found on the buildings throughout the old Nagpore Province will testify.

A very beautiful stone table designed by, and carved under the supervision of Captain Lucie Smith, was one of the most admired objects in Exhibition, and obtained the 1st prize. A stone table made on a somewhat similar plan by a mason of Nagpore, obtained a good place as second, and was very good specimen of Native design, and execution.

CLASS XII.—LEATHER MANUFACTURE.

The leather manufactures of the Central Provinces are not altogether unpromising. The hides displayed by Lala Chumar of Kamptee, deservedly obtained a prize of Rupees 10. Three Saddles of Native manufacture were shown, none of them without merit. The first prize of Rupees 30, was awarded to workshops of the 3rd Madras Cavalry for a Gentleman's Saddle, very neatly stitched and put together. The second of Rupees 20, to Benee Mochee, for a Side Saddle, elaborately worked, but of a faulty model.

There was no display of harness, but boots and shoes were well represented by the articles contributed by men of the European Regiment. The first prize of Rupees 25, for boots, has been allotted to Private Doherty of the Royal Regiment, and the second prize of Rupees 15, to Private Taylor of the same Regiment.

The special prizes in this Class are numerous, and it has been found impossible to allot them all satisfactorily. Two prizes of Rupees 25 each, one given by the Seonee Sub Committee, and the other by Mr. Bernard, for the best specimen of tanned leather made in the Central Provinces, have been awarded without difficulty to Lala Chumar of Kamptee. The two prizes for leather horse girths made in the Central Provinces, and in the Seonee District, respectively, have been awarded to the specimens from Seonee. Similarly, a prize of Rupees 20, for the best specimen of tanned leather from Seonee, has been assigned to a specimen from that District.

Miscellaneous prizes aggregating in value Rupees 170, have not been allotted.

Before concluding this part of their report, the Jury desire to record a recommendation that a special prize of Rupees 25 with a medal should

be conferred on Benee Mochee of Jubbulpore, for some very creditable specimens of leather work, which do not, strictly speaking, come under any of the denominations to which prizes have been allotted. The articles exhibited are, an envelope case, a writing book and a pocket book in black stamped leather, and they are got up in a manner which would reflect credit on the best Native workmen of Upper India.

CLASS XIII.—PAPER.

The small amount allotted on this Class has been thus awarded.

A first prize of Rupees 30, to the collection of samples from the Agra Central Jail.

A second prize of Rupees 20, to the specimens from Punchumnuggur.

Two special prizes of Rupees 25 and 15 respectively, for the best specimens of paper manufactured in the Central Provinces, have also been awarded to the Punchumnuggur paper.

The Punchumnugger paper is, as is well known, facile princeps in these Provinces, and stands a favorable comparison with papers of the same Class from elsewhere. Indeed in colour it is superior to the Humeerpoor paper from the Agra Jail, but in all other respects the Agra paper is the best, being cleaner, tougher and better glazed. The Agra Jail also contributes specimens of unglazed papers, of card board and of colored papers. On the whole, the Agra collection is decidedly the first, both in variety and in quality, but the Punchumnugger paper has no competitor for the second place.

CLASS XIV.—FANCY WORK.

A very large and miscellaneous class of articles fell under this heading. The 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded by the Committee to the Inlaid work exhibited by Madras, and to some beautiful specimens of the Bombay Inlaid and Fancy work exhibited by Major Ashburner.

The fancy work in embroidery made in the Catholic convent of Kamptee possessed considerable merit, and also received a prize.

CLASS XV.—ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Contained the following sub-divisions.

1 Fire Arms, European.
2 Fire Arms, Native.
3 Swords.

4 Daggers.
5 Knives.
6 Spears.
7 Hog Spears.
8 Armour.

1. Fire Arms, European.

There was no competition for this prize which was awarded by the Jury to a fowling piece, exhibited by Major Pearse, Royal Artillery.

2. Native Fire Arms

The Districts, especially those on the North Frontier of these Provinces, exhibited some very handsomely finished Fire Arms. Saugor and Dumoh carried off the two prizes in this class.

3. Swords.

The collection of swords was very large. By far the best blade among a great number of excellent blades was one exhibited by Major Pearse, Royal Artillery. Mr. Martin of the Customs Department, carried off the special prize offered for the best Native blade.

The show of Daggers and Knives was good. A very handsomely inlaid dagger, the hilt of which was ingeniously fitted to form a pistol, carried off the 1st prize. It was exhibited by the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootanah, and was a very good specimen of Native workmanship.

The Knives and Hog Spears made by Bhoput of Nagpore, carried off a prize of Rupees 50. Indeed the Cutlery exhibited by this now rather well known Native workman, is believed to be nearly as good as can be found in India.

XVI.—CONVEYANCES.

This was not a strong point in the Exhibition. The first prize was awarded to a Native Tanga (a sort of curricle) exhibited by the Collector of Nassick.

The next two prizes were carried off by two State Bullock Carts, belonging to the Rajah of Deor and the Rajah Soleeman Shah respectively. They were both heavy and massive, covered with elaborate workmanship. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, exhibited and obtained a prize for a very sturdy serviceable Cart, common to the Chanda District, the wheels being made of a certain guage so as to fit into the sort of tramway of ruts which forms the means of communication between villages.

The Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Kamptee, had equal success with what is known as a Madras Cart, built on high wheels and suited to the metalled roads of the District.

XVII.—BASKET WORK.

The contributions received belonging to this Class were very large.

From amongst them the following specimens were selected for prizes.

1. The Basket work exhibited by the Deputy Commissioner of East Berar, consisting of very serviceable, massive, basket work, chairs manufactured in the Jail at Oomraotee.

2. To the Deputy Commissioner Dumoh, for some very delicately arranged straw work.

3. To the Basket work of Chandah manufacture, exhibited by Mr. Kemp of Nagpore.

CLASS XVIII.—MANUFACTURE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.

Under this Class were brought all articles of extraordinary merit, which it was impossible to group under any of the above headings. Thus a prize of Rupees 50 was awarded to Mr. Kipling of the School of Art Bombay, for a very beautiful collection of models and casts made by pupils studying under him. Few articles in the exhibition attracted more attention, or were more deserving of notice than Mr. Kipling's collection. This class also provided a prize for a very ingeniously made brass clock, the work of a Native workman of Raepore.

A prize was also awarded under this heading to Mahomed Hossain of Nagpore who prepared some Brass ecclesiastical bracket-lamps for Exhibition, the design of which was taken from a small drawing. The same man received a prize for Electro Plating.

Special Prizes.

Lastly, as regards the special prizes awarded by this Jury, the following are particularly deserving of notice.

Messrs. Rosselet and Co. of Bombay exhibited some very beautiful Swiss watches and some really wonderful specimens of ingenuity and mechanism. It was difficult to bring their collections under any of the headings mentioned above. The Jury therefore awarded a special prize and medal to this enterprizing Firm, whose collection was certainly one of the great attractions to Native visitors at the Exhibition.

The Metal castings for which Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton offered a special prize, were not very numerous, the prize was awarded to a very creditable copy in Brass of the celebrated Frankfort "Ariadne" by a native workman of Nagpore.

The ornamental Iron gates made by Higgins of the Bombay School of Design, for the Church at Colaba, carried off Messrs. Lee, Watson and Aiton's special prize for the best specimen of wrought Iron work.

With the exception of a Level made in this country, exhibited by Major Allen of Jubbulpore, the special prizes awarded, a list of which will be seen by reference to the appendix of this Memorandum, call for no particular remark.

The prizes for Europeans and Native Soldiers however, form a distinct section, and demand a few words of notice.

The Committee originally set aside a sum of Rupees 500 for prizes for articles exhibited by Soldiers. This was done under the impression that the work turned out by the Soldiers might not be able to compete successfully in many cases with the workmanship of skilled artizans. The sum of Rupees 500 was also partly given with a view of establishing a sort of Soldiers' Exhibition in connection with, and within the Nagpore Exhibition in which the Soldiers of different Regiments, besides competing with the outside world, might also compete with the men of other Corps.

Two large stalls were filled with specimens of handwork of Soldiers, their wives and children belonging to the "Royal Artillery," the "Royal" Regiment, the 91st Argylshire Highlanders, the 12th Madras Native Infantry and the Arsenal Nagpore. A detailed list of the prizes will be found in its proper place, but it is satisfactory to notice, that our Soldiers obtained in addition to these special prizes, the competition for which was limited to their own Class, 7 Committee medals, carried off in the race with skilled artizans.

Report by Jury on Section B.—Fine Arts.

The Fine Art Department included the following classes.

I. Models and Statuary.
II. Engraving, Printing and Lithography.
III. Photography.
IV. Manuscripts, drawings and paintings.

The collection in all these classes was larger than was expected, chiefly owing to the great addition received by the arrival of Mr. Jensen, with his Picture Gallery, and of Dr. Bhow Dajee, with his collection of articles of Vertu.

Models and Statuary.

In class I. the first prize was awarded to a well executed statuette in Ivory, the property of Mr. Bhow Dajee.

The Models from Lucknow, some copied by Native workmen from English designs, others life like figures of Native Officials and servants, possessed great merit, and received the second prize. The third prize was given to a collection of figures of something of the same character modelled at Kishnagurh in Bengal. Though good, they were certainly inferior to the specimens sent from Lucknow.

CLASS II.—ENGRAVING.

There was but small competition under this head. The prize for Engraving was obtained by Mr. Morrow, our local Engraver. It was well deserved, some copperplate engravings being very delicately and carefully executed. The prize for Printing and Lithography, was awarded to the Editor of the *Bombay Builder* for the specimens of that Journal exhibited by him.

CLASS III.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

The collection under this class was very large. Some thousands of photographs being contributed by Amateur and Professional Photographers, from all parts of India. Mr. Noverre contributed a series of large sized portraits, which were pronounced to be by far the most perfect Photographs exhibited. The second prize was awarded to Mr Yule, the Resident at Hyderabad, who was good enough to send a fine collection of views of Ellora, photographed by Mr. Nixon of Bombay. Colonel Tripe of Kamptee, carried off the third prize for a collection of views in Burmah, some of which had been very effectively worked up in water colours.

In addition to these three collections which carried off the prizes, the Exhibition contained many Photographs of great merit, among the best of which were the landscapes contributed by Colonel Keyes C. B. of the Umbeyla Pass.

CLASS IV.—MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The collection of manuscripts was large, each Settlement office contributing a specimen of the Settlement Misl. Here the Mahratta Districts had no chance against their brethren of the North—the Oordoo character being so much neater than the Mahratta, and the Hindustani Mohurrir having the same advantage over his untidy, clumsy, Mahratta confrere. The prize was awarded to Mr. Russell, Settlement Officer, Nursingpore, the "get up" of his misl being pronounced to be superior to all exhibited.

Messrs. Paris and Molecey, Architects of Bombay, exhibited and received a prize for a collection of architectural designs, well known in Bombay.

The Prize for oil Paintings, was carried off by Mr. Jensen, who in addition to the elaborate portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, exhibited also a gallery of paintings in oil-colours, protraits, and landscapes.

The prize for Paintings in Water Colours was awarded to Mr. Temple, for his series of views in the Central Provinces, and other parts of India.

The well known Delhi miniature painter, who sent down a large collection of his work, obtained the prize for painting on Ivory.

CLASS V.—FINE ARTS, NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.

Three prizes were awarded in this class, to Mr. Bhow Dajee of Bombay, for a Basso relievo in Ivory, to Cursetjee and Co. of Kamptee for the design in wood carving, as shewn on an elaborate Sandal wood cabinet, and to Mr. Higgins of the School of Design Bombay, for the very beautiful metal work articles exhibited by him.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Chairman Internal Arrangement and Decoration Committee.

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